



9-1843

Jacksonville Republican | September 1843

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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SEPTEMBER

Whole No. 347.

The proper functions of human government may be understood by considering

Kendall.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Dem. Union.
AMOS KENDALL.

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We have been prompted to the utterance of this encomium on the exalted public and private character of Mr. Kendall by observing the floodgates of vituperation opened against him. A vile story has recently appeared in several newspapers, asserting that among the assets of the exploded Allenton Bank there was also discovered a note for a heavy amount from Mr. Kendall, which, it was added, never was nor never would be, paid. The relation formerly sustained by Mr. Rice, the Cashier of the institution, towards Mr. Kendall, as a heavy mail contractor, whilst the latter held the office of Post Master General, seemed to invest the tale with some degree of plausibility, and gave it very much the aspect of one of those "fair business transactions" which have been so painfully numerous. The whole story, however, seems so foreign to Mr. Kendall's whole character, that we induced some friend, residing in Allenton, to address him in a letter inquiring of him, and the Allenton Democrat has published his answer, which is so full of truth, that we are tempted to give it, although we degrade by so doing the *Journal*. Mr. Kendall's reply is, "The degradation of men in general, for the sake of the *'Almighty Dollar'*, has recently been of such frequent repetition, that we would have added to the dark catalogue the distinguished name of Amos Kendall only with feelings of unutterable sorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 14th inst., came to hand last evening. You inform me that in Pootsville that day, it was publicly asserted in a bar-room, that John Rice of Bethlehem, had loaned me fifty thousand dollars, and that my note for that amount was now lying in some bank non-protested, and that, the excuse for the failure of the bank, was *this loan to me*.

The whole story is a sheer fabrication. I never had or asked a loan from any Pennsylvania Bank in my life. Had I been dishonest enough to poll myself for a loan or gratuity from any bank, I might have done so at a Pennsylvania Bank, but when the great question of the deposits from the States involving the Federal Government was debated on the floor of the Senate, I was the only member of the Senate who said that the Government should not touch the social deposits of the States, and I am proud to claim that I was right.

With enduring regard, your obliged friend.

AMOS KENDALL.
FIRE IN LONDON—The following description of a fire in London is taken from the Courier.

On Saturday morning last, a fire of a very alarming nature, and which proved most destructive in its consequences, took place in the extensive turpentine and oil works of Messrs. Johnson & Pichin, Cable street, St. George's in the East, London. There was a plentiful supply of water, but scarcely had the men commenced operations, when a tremendous explosion took place, which blew the roof of the factory into the air, and burst through on all sides, causing the destruction of the entire premises. The scene was terrific beyond description. For several minutes the whole of the district was enveloped in clouds of smoke and dust, and showers of burning atoms, splinters, & remnants of the building. The shock resembled that of an earthquake and the houses for some distance round were shaken to their foundations, every window in them being blown to fragments. Other explosions, from several hundred weight of gunpowder within the building, followed in rapid succession, hurling to a considerable distance, the few portions of the ruins which had continued standing. Upwards of fifty tons of turpentine, several thousand barrels of oil, with lead, paint &c. were on fire at that time. The total amount of property destroyed is estimated at 12,000 pounds.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

The Mobile Register of last week has a long, labored editorial to show that though the Democratic vote has been increased by the accession of Calhoun men in the late contest in South Alabama, yet the success consequent upon such accession should not be looked upon as any evidence in favor of the weight of Mr. Calhoun's name, and that, therefore, Calhoun men or papers should not press his claims upon that ground.

The policy or good sense of such an article as the one we refer to is, looking upon it in the most favorable light, more than doubtful. The battle is scarce over, the smoke has not yet cleared away, the noise of the firing has not yet died upon our ears when the Register turns round upon its allies and commences by telling them, that though they aided a little in the fight, they must not pretend to put forward any claims of advantages that may be derived from the fight. Well! that certainly is encouraging. Now that the fight is over, we are told that we must hush up, that our partialities or preferences will not be consulted, that the Democratic party must go for principle and that going for principle means electing Mr. Van Buren. This is certainly very flattering to the rank and file, who fought the battle, and, no doubt, will conduce much to the harmony of the party.

We have not said a word on the subject of itself since the election, as a battle in the result of which all, Van Buren men and Calhoun men were equally interested, and had an equal stake, and, when the fight was over, whatever may have been opinion, we never undertook to enquire how much or how little of the honor belonged to each. The friends of both men did their duty, that is enough for us. But we now feel ourself called upon by this very injudicious (as we must consider it) article of the Register, to say something on this subject. The Register, while it professes to acknowledge the aid brought to the party by Mr. Calhoun's name, tries very hard to underrate that aid. That paper is most unjust in its mode of treating this subject. Let us look at the result of the last election and compare it fairly with that of 1840, when the battle was fought for Mr. Van Buren's personal election. Then we had nearly every county in South Alabama giving overwheming Whig majorities, now we have almost redeemed South Alabama and scattered these majorities to the four winds

What has become of the heavy Whig majority of the first district in 1840, or of 1841? Whittled down to 131.—Look at the vote of every county except Monroe, and then look at the aggregate difference between the vote for Mr. Van Buren in 1840 and the vote this summer.—Look at this District with a majority against Mr. Van Buren in 1840 more than 1,000 votes; now having more than 1,600 majority for Mr. DeKader, the Whig candidate for Congress! We know of no law which better defined the voters of this District than the Register and Poll-books, and it is that which has produced the result on the ground of the absolute majority of the Whig candidates, and not so grossly mistaken. Mr. DeKader's success is due to personal popularity, and questionable influence among Whig votes, but a change of 1,600 votes cannot be accounted for on that ground alone. There has been a change, a considerable change all through South Alabama, whether it may be a solid, permanent one depends upon the prudent action of the party. Look at the whole state. It was divided into two Districts, three of which were believed by everybody to be Whig, while

the first time in the history of Louisiana. Now, in the year 1890, one of the severest came upon us, calling for the seventh. But let us look abroad, beyond this State. Look at Louisiana a State which Mr. Varner's name could not carry in 1840, now sending a delegation of four Democratic members to Congress. That the name of

A southern candidate had a considerable share in effecting this change can hardly be denied. On the other hand, look at Tennessee where Mr. Polk, a talented man, a popular man and an able stump speaker has been canvassing the State for months, visiting every county in the State and speaking in almost every town. Notwithstanding all his ability, all his popularity and all his exertions, the unpopularity of Mr. Van Buren's name, with which it was supposed he was likely in Tennessee that his name would be associated on the Presidential ticket, has broken him down by an increased whig majority. We wish that the Register could look upon this matter in the same light that we do, and cease to throw itself in the way of progress of our party, while it is pursuing what we have no doubt, it believes to be the right course.

Mrs. Mary Ann Chapman, wife of Mr. Joseph Chapman, and daughter of Col. Barnard Johnson, was murdered on the 11th inst. in Dallas county by some of the negroes on her husband's plantation. They enticed her out into a corn field on some pretence or other and throwing a rope over her neck, dragged her through a field and over a fence so violently as to leave some of her hair on the fence and concealed the body under bark and old logs in the woods. They then took out her horse about half a mile from the house and killed it. When Mr. Chapman returned about dinner time they told him that Mrs. Chapman had taken the horse and gone to pay a visit. In the evening having visited several of the neighbor's houses and not hearing of her he became alarmed and suspecting something, procured the aid of some of some of his friends and arrested some of his negroes. Search was then made and the body found. Great excitement prevailed in the place. The negro, who was at the head of this horrible murder, acknowledges that he killed his master in Virginia and run off to this State, he says that, by killing his mistress here, he thought he would be sent down to live. Three negroes appear to have been engaged in it, they were put in jail Mrs. Chapman was about 23 years old and left three children behind, one only six months old.

Montgomery Adv.

WHAT HAS GOT INTO SOUTH AL-
ABAMA?

What has become of the large Whig majorities of 1840 in almost every county in South Alabama? Why is the voice of Kendall's baby-wakers silent among our hills? Whither have the types and shadows of Federalism departed? Gone, all gone, and, we hope, for ever. A spirit of change has come upon the people. They have been deceived, shamefully deceived. Every promise has been violated, and they are turning, in disgust, from those who betrayed them. There is another reason, too, a new name has come before the people calculated to fill every man's heart with confidence, a name of their own South, a name closely connected with its interests, its institutions and its political doctrines, a name which they can love, honor and cherish as one worthy to follow after that of Washington and Jefferson. Yes, to the probability that Mr. Calhoun's name may be selected from among the many before the people, for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union do we attribute the change that has already taken place in South Alabama. Let every Democrat in the South unite upon the name of John C. Calhoun for our next President and he will be certain to receive the nomination from the National Convention, and let his name be selected and we promise the Union that he gets every Southern State. Let the Democrats of North Alabama unite warmly with us in this matter, and we promise them that, if we do not fully redeem every county in South Alabama, we will give the Whigs such a shaking that they will fancy that a full grown earthquake has been let loose on them.—*Montgomery Advertiser*.

The Editor of the East Alabamian reflects upon the election of Gen. McConnell to Congress from the 7th District, with about as much complacency as a rabid dog would feel himself in a basin of total abstinence. He is completely beside himself. In his growing madness he calls the democrats of Chambers County *Hessians*, and in contrasting the County, which gave the whole candidate a majority of 1385, with the counties of Chilton, Benton, Cherokee and DeKalb, the latter, he former, the latter the former, the members, and the members of the House of the North, he goes for nothing better than in the progress of civilization and christianity, these democratic counties became Whig.

We do not wonder at this maniac's ravings to denigrate them—we are glad to hear such howlings from him, and, lest in a transient gleam of sanity, he should become ashamed of himself for having uttered such infamous libels upon his fellow citizens, we recommend to the democrats of Benton, Cherokee and DeKalb, to send him half a dozen copies of the bill, to send him half a

and an equal number of the blackguard manual. Such an act of remembrance on their part would testify their sense of his merits, and insure future benefit to the democratic cause from his labors.

Tuscaloosa Flag.

A FRAGMENT.

I saw her in the bloom of youthful beauty. The blush of modesty was on her cheek, and sensibility sparkled in her azure eye. I will not attempt to delineate the beauties of her person, much less to portray the graces of her mind. Suffice it to say, she was all that is good and lovely in woman. Again I saw her. She stood beside the altar, pale and lovely; her dew-dlit eye was raised to heaven; and her slight frame trembled with emotion, as she took upon her the holy vows of wedlock. Years passed on, and again I beheld her. She was bending over the coffined clay of a lovely infant! A mother's anguish was swelling in her heart and heaving her bosom with convulsive sobs, as she pressed her lips, for the last time, to the marble cheek of her child. With a trembling hand she wiped the gathering tears from her eyes, and said, "Thy will oh! God, be done; what is one of thy creatures that she should dare to complain?" A more than mortal calmness came over her. She stood in the dignity of a superior being, gazing on the dead form of her beautiful child. Again I saw her. She stood beside the bier of him who had been her friend, her soother, her counsellor, the bier of her husband. He had been called in manhood's pride to lie down by his lifeless child, and she his beloved one, was left to weep his premature death. It is true, when she felt his last breath on her cheek, when she met his last look of love, she thought life a burden!—But heaven was her support—on that she leaned, and that soon taught her to be resigned to this last and greatest affliction. Calmly the bereaved, but lovingly mourner, took her last farewell of him she loved, with the constancy of woman, and with a serene brow, took her fatherless babe to her bosom. Once more I saw her. Still fair that lovely brow, over which the dark hair parted in luxuriant brightness. But ah! how strangely cold, how awfully still! She too was dead! She too had died in youth's bright hour! With a tearless eye had clasped her orphaned

en? Then, even then, her faith failed her not, even at that trying moment when death was busy at her heart, her faith failed her not. She was a CHRISTIAN.

Tomb of Columbus.—A correspondent of the *Picayune*, giving a description of the Cathedral at Havana, writes as follows:

"Within the sacristy, and to the right of the altar in the cathedral, is a tablet of stone, inlaid in the wall; having on it the bust of a man in basso relieve. Within this lie the ashes of the immortal Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of this, the New World. The remains of the great navigator, as all known, were conveyed from Spain to St. Domingo, and after having rested there one hundred and three years, they were in 1796 transferred to Havana; they are preserved in a silver urn, enclosed in a leaden chest. This has the cathedral of Havana, the honor of being the receptacle of his of his dust, of whose birth five cities claim the distinction, and of whom as a benefactor of the human race, conjecture has no estimate—language no appropriate eulogy."

LAND SLIDE.—The Tropic of Tuesday says:—"We yesterday, during a peregrination in the First Municipality, visited the Levee, to ascertain the extent of the late carving in. Although we understood it was extensive and deeply injurious, we had no conception it was so bad. The front of four or five squares, from the Beef Market down the river, is in the most dilapidated condition. The wharf presents an appearance as if a whirlwind had swept along it. The earth is cracked and sunk to the verge of the market-house. In some cases hogshouses are half turned over—and others sunk a foot beneath the level of *terra firma*. The scene presented to the eye is one of devastation, which will require thousands of expenditures to repair the injury. Conversing with an old Italian, whose tabernacle is in a tottering condition, he informed us the levee had commenced giving way three days since, and so far it had not ceased. The cause, we presume, of this disaster, is attributed to the unusual rise of the Mississippi, its protracted duration, and its rapid decline."

GRAFTING TREES.—A correspondent of the Albany Journal recommends the use of adhesive plaster, such as surgeons use for dressing wounds, to secure the bud and enclose it in its place. Spread the grafting wax thinly on fine cotton cloth, cut this into strips about a quarter of an inch wide, pass one strip about twice around the limb or shoot, *above the bud*, and afterward not quite so tightly two or three times round below the bud. A narrower strip may then be passed obliquely around near the bud on each side above and below, closing the incision almost at right, and preventing the access of water or rain, and also preventing the Juices of the tree from escaping by evaporation.

"A Toast always to be remembered."
Washington; Heaven left him childless
—that a nation might call him Father.

...the power of the great political party, unless it is to be watched and guarded by the most untiring vigilance. All that must begin with the people. They must send their own delegates and elect the position, at least for East Tennessee, that such is the will and pleasure of her Democratic voters. They will not be satisfied that these members of the Legislature shall interfere with their delegates—or that any State convention shall. They desire to act up to the principles they profess, firmly believing that in so doing they will have the confidence and respect of all their countrymen. The two delegates who are intended to represent the Senatorial numbers, we believe, public sentiment would concede to the members of the Legislature to appoint—but none others.

"We have said this much upon this part of the subject, because of the deep regret we have felt at the contrary opinions expressed by the venerable Mr. Ritchie—and because we deplore the discord which it is likely to cast into our ranks. It does not surprise us that some doubt should exist upon this subject, in a staunch and worthy son of old Virginia, where universal suffrage never prevailed, but the spirit of the age, the progress of the Democracy, the power of the people has swept with such a mighty influence over the minds of men—and experience is so full of wisdom—the past easily fore-shadowed the future, and the ascendancy and welfare of the many rising as it does over the few and favored, that we have looked with astonishment that any man in the prime of life, and whose well-spent days had not already gathered their thick honors upon his head, should have advocated the policy, as a Democrat, of departing by so abrupt and vast a stride, from the people. We feel that we are of the people, and our conscience and our faith bind us to them in every struggle—and in that which is to come least and last of all are we willing to depart from the people—the great and sovereign people from whose honest hands we expect our triumph.

"In closing these remarks, we take occasion to say that in the last Presidential canvass we struggled for Mr. Van Buren. We all in Tennessee exerted ourselves. Since his defeat we have ardently advocated his re-nomination. Recent events have somewhat shaken our confidence in the correctness of this course. Our high opinion of the honesty and patriotism of Mr. Van Buren is unshaken, but we believe we have others who are at least as available and with whom we can triumph most successfully.

"It is our purpose again to resume this subject in the spirit of kindness, but the spirit of the true Democracy, and with the high and unflinching resolve to battle for the people, let who will be their candidate. Their will first, and their will last."

- INDIANA.
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| Congress—1st District, Robt. D. Owen, D. |
| 2d " Thos. J. Henly, D. |
| 3d " Thos. Smith, D. |
| 4th " Caleb B. Smith, W. |
| 5th " Wm. J. Brown, D. |
| 6th " John W. Davis, D. |
| 7th " Joseph A. Wright, D. |
| 8th " John Pettit, D. |
| 9th " " |
| 10th " Andrew Kennedy, D. |

We have not heard from the 9th District, but if it shall come in like the rest, Indiana will be Democratic to the core in her congressional representation. The Senate, so far ascertained, stands, Democrats 25, Whigs 24; two to hear from. In the House Democrats 50, Whigs 45, to hear from 5. It is believed the Democrats have a majority in both Houses. Whitcomb and Briggs, Democrats, are elected Governor and Lieut. Governor.

SINGULAR TRANSACTION.—The Cattaraugus Whig gives an account of a series of outrages perpetrated in the town of Machias, near there, upon a family named Andrews. Early last spring their house was entered at different times, and robbed of many articles. The barn was set fire to, and burned to the ground; and twice an effort was made to burn the house. A week or two since, a shingle was found in the house warning the family to quit it, or they would be murdered; and on Thursday night, the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Andrews was awakened by a noise outside of the dwelling. Looking out cautiously she observed a man fixing a sort of scaffold in order to reach a window; and, quietly possessing herself of an axe, she waited until the fellow had raised the window & thrust his arm in, when, with one blow, she nearly severed it from his body. The thief fell back to the ground with a groan, and was carried off by his comrades, who were traced by the fallen blood full twelve miles, when all trace of them was lost.

A young woman (Caroline Kane) in New York, recently lost her life by bringing a candle into contact with camphine gas, issuing from a camphine can. The explosion which followed was so violent as to cause instant death. A physician, commenting on this dangerous article into family use, the papers have, to his knowledge, recorded 47 deaths by it.

We have seen a sample of cotton bagging made at the factory near this place, which we think ought to supersede the hemp bagging entirely, among our cotton planters. It is of the usual width, (42 inches), weighs about a pound and a quarter, and is evidently strong enough for the use intended. It can be sold at 12 cents per yard, which is, we believe, cheaper than the hemp bagging. We have no doubt it is more durable, if accidentally exposed to the weather, as cotton bales sometimes are.

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Anti-Bilious Medicine.
A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms;—also an effectual remedy for Fevers, of every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever, and from the success in this mode of practice, he is confident it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails to cure the chills and fever the first day. Billous, typhus, nervous, congestive, and Winter fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

CERTIFICATES.
Franklin Co., Tenn.
Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.
Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with us some two months since, some of your Ague and anti-bilious Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them upon any terms; Sappington's Ague Pills being sold by our next door neighbor, and thought by the people not to be surpassed by any medicine for that disease then in use. But your Pills have brought out a name for themselves far surpassing that of any other medicine now in use. All agree that they never saw such a medicine before, & would have no other while they could get yours. The consequence of which is, your pills are all gone, and at the urgent request of our friends, we write you to send us a fresh supply.

We are respectfully yours, &c.
T. M. TRYOR & Co.
B. S. H. DAVIS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELEN.
Talladega Co. May 21, 1842.
This is to certify that, during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Ague medicines in my practice, and out of twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never failed of effecting a permanent removal of the disease; and in no single case did a patient take more than half a box. I can with strict veracity and with great pleasure say, that I believe it to be the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for ague, chills and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.

WM. McCLELEN.
Gallatin county, Ill., April 15, 1842.
Dr. Champion:

Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-bilious and ague pills in my practice to a considerable extent and have found them to be productive of superior effects in the case of fever and many other cases. It is difficult to get them here, their character standing so high in all the south part of this State that they are all bought up, and consequently it is very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them. You will confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this county by forwarding a good supply of your medicine to this place.

A. A. WOLF, M. D.
Each box contains twenty-four Pills, twelve of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample certificates of the efficiency of this medicine.

ALSO,
DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purgative and Cathartic Pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, worms, chloridina, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head-ache, and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

For sale by SMITH & ABBNEY, in Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN SIMS, North Port.
For Sale by HOOKE & ABERNATHY, and in nearly all the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States, and Texas.
September 6, 1842 14—9ms.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of an execution from the Circuit Court of Morgan County I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the west half of the South-east fourth of Section 12, Township 12, Range 7 east, in the Coosa Land District, Levied on as the property of H. Herndon, also E. half of S. E. q. of S. 7, T. 12, R. 7, S. 8, and N. W. q. of S. 7, q. of S. 7, T. 12, R. 7, S. 8, levied on as the property of H. Herndon, to satisfy said execution against H. Herndon, and John Robt. Brown, of the Branch Bank at Decatur.

JAMES C. WATKINS, Agent.
By his deputy A. SKELTON.
Sept. 1, 1842—4t—\$2.50.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of an execution from the Circuit Court of Morgan County I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the west half of Section 12, Township 12, Range 7 east, in the Coosa Land District, Levied on as the property of H. Herndon, also E. half of S. E. q. of S. 7, T. 12, R. 7, S. 8, and N. W. q. of S. 7, q. of S. 7, T. 12, R. 7, S. 8, levied on as the property of H. Herndon, to satisfy said execution against H. Herndon, and John Robt. Brown, of the Branch Bank at Decatur.

JAMES C. WATKINS, Agent.
By his deputy A. SKELTON.
Sept. 1, 1842—4t—\$2.50.

Bankrupt Sale.
BY VIRTUE of authority vested in the undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 6th day of October, 1843, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest surrendered in bankruptcy by R. E. W. McAdams, in Lot No. 99, and north half 99 1-2 in Jacksonville.

Also, the interest of Charles Norman in the North-east fourth of Section 27, township 15, Range 12 east in the Coosa Land District.
Also, the interest of J. C. Broyles in 160 acres of Land.
Also, the interest of Daniel Nunneley in the north half of Lot No. 19 in the town of Jacksonville, containing one acre, and Lot No. 18 in the town of Jacksonville, containing 2 1-2 acres.

Also, the interest of G. W. Crozier in Lot No. 19, in the town of Cedar Bluff Cherokee County.
Also, the interest of David Andrews in the east half of Section 8, township 22, Range 20, in the Tallapoosa Land District, and one house and lot in the town of Alexandria.

Also, the interest of James Robinson in the south half of the south-east quarter of Section 35, township 13, Range 7, east.
Also, the interest of A. J. Hines in one Lot in White Plains.
Also to be sold at Arbuckle, Randolph County, Alabama, on Monday the 9th day of October, 1843.

The interest of Samuel Tally in the south half of the south-east quarter of S. 19, T. 19, R. 10.
The interest of M. H. Ragan to the south half of the north-east quarter of S. 10, Range 10, T. 17.

S. D. CABANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.
By his Agent, JOSHUA KIRBY.
Sept. 6, 1843—5t.

Bankrupt Sale.
BY virtue of authority vested in the undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Wednesday the 13th day of September, 1843, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and branches, all the Notes, Accounts, Bills, Bonds, Judgments, or other choses in action of Gideon French, John Spencer, John W. Robertson, James Robertson, John Chambers, Joshua Atchley, Simon B. Stere, Moses L. Barr, Moses Elliott, Cornelius Box, William Kennedy, Ebenezer Cunningham, William Tidmore, David Andrews, Hugh L. Givens, John Boatman, Anderson Wilkins, George W. Crozier, John C. Black, Edward L. Givens, Christopher Haynes, Daniel Nunneley, William B. Jones, Josiah Savage, Charles Nabors, John H. Crawford, Charles Norman, Rezin R. Chilton, R. E. W. McAdams, Edward Henderson, John C. Broyles, Sevier Elston,

And also some personal property belonging to the above named persons,
S. D. CABANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.
By his Agent, JOSHUA KIRBY.

Randolph Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of an execution from the Circuit Court of Randolph County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of McDonald, Randolph County, on the first Monday in October next Section 17, Township 17, Range 11 east, levied on as the property of Henry H. Porter to satisfy said execution in favor of E. L. Woodward.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, Sheriff.
Sept. 6, 1843—4t—\$2.50.

By MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, Judge of the County Court of Cherokee County, State of Alabama.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to me, by Seaborn Palmer of the County and State aforesaid, who claims an undivided half of all that tract of land known as the north-east quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 10 east in the Coosa Land District, I have nominated Walter Billingsly, James Montgomery and William C. White of the County and State aforesaid, Commissioners, to divide the said tract of Land into equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my office in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the third day of November next, the said Walter Billingsly, James Montgomery, William C. White, will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the same lands pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by copartners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 4th day of March 1803.

Given under my hand this 25th day of August A. D. 1843.
M. J. TURNLEY,
Judge Co. Co.

Ordered that the foregoing be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in the county of Benton in the State of Alabama, for six weeks successively.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Judge Co. Co.
August 30th, 1843.

Notice.
THE Commissioners of Roads and Revenues will meet at the Poor House on Saturday the 16th September next, for the purpose of employing a Superintendent of the Poor House for the next year, to commence on the last day of September. Persons wishing to undertake will hand in their bids in writing on that day.

E. T. SMITH,
Judge Co. Co.
August 28th, 1843—4d.

State of Alabama.
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
Special Orphans' Court 11th August, 1843.

ON application of John McCoy, administrator of the estate of William McCoy, deceased, to sell the real estate belonging to said estate; it appearing from the application of the administrator that the personal estate of his intestate is not sufficient for the payment of the just debts, and makes application to sell the same for the payment of debts. It is ordered by the Court that notice be given to Absalom Ragan and Jane Ragan his wife, Mary McCoy, John Lay and Mary Lay his wife, and that notice be published in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days to George Wilson and his wife, Elizabeth, and Martin McCoy and Andrew Hembree and his wife Martha, non residents, to appear and show cause on the first Friday in October next, why said order should not be granted; and ordered by the Court that said petition be made a matter of record.

Copy from the Minutes:
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.
August 30th 1843.—6t.—\$10 50.

Ware-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the Ware-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller, where he intends to continue the Storage and Commission Business. He returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Hatchett and Miller, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

He will be prepared at all times to furnish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him; and also to make cash advances upon cotton in store.

WM. MILLER,
of the firm of Hatchett & Miller.
Aug. 23, 1843. 3m.

Administrator's Notice.
PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Cherokee County, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder in the town of Cedar Bluff, the undivided one half interest in the S. W. q. of Section No. 32, Township No. 9, of Range No. 11, East in said county, containing 155 91-100 acres; the property of the Estate of Tabitha Wade, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Terms made known on the day of sale, which will be on the 1st Monday in October next.

JOSIAH WEAKLEY,
Administrator.
August 23, 1843—5t—\$6 00.

Tax sales.
On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot lying north of the Methodist Church Lot—Levied on as the property of Hubbard for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
August 16, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the east half of section 3, Township 14, Range 7—Levied on as the property of Thos G. A. Cox; for tax due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector B. C.
August 16, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the East 1/2 of Section 17, T. 14, R. 7—Levied on as the property of Rose for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
August 16, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the East 1/2 of Section 17, T. 14, R. 7—Levied on as the property of Rose for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
August 16, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the East 1/2 of Section 17, T. 14, R. 7—Levied on as the property of Rose for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector B. C.
August 16, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the East 1/2 of Section 17, T. 14, R. 7—Levied on as the property of Rose for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector B. C.
August 16, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the East 1/2 of Section 17, T. 14, R. 7—Levied on as the property of Rose for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector B. C.
August 16, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

State of Alabama.
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, August 4th, 1843.

THIS day came Cooper B. Tate Administrator of the estate of John B. Taylor, deceased, and some of the creditors of said estate, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that legal notice had been given of the filing of the statement, by the Administrator, and that this day had been set to declare said estate insolvent, unless objected to, and there being no objections made, and it appearing to the court from the statement filed by the Administrator that said estate is insufficient to pay its liabilities.

It is ordered and decreed by the Court that said estate be and is hereby declared insolvent. It is therefore ordered that Cooper B. Tate, Administrator of the said estate, be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court on Monday the 10th day of September next, to settle his accounts as Administrator, and surrender up the assets.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
August 15th, 1843—4t.

THOS. A. WALKER & Wm. L. CAIN WILL practice Law together in the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention.
Dec. 3, 1842.

R. E. W. McADAMS, Clock and Watch Maker.
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewellery.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Thimbles with GOLD or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

By a Galvanic Battery.
A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done, and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Cash required for all work when delivered.
July 19, 1843.

ORPHANS' COURT, August 11, 1843.
JOHN YEATMAN, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. Massey, deceased,

having filed his petition, setting forth that the Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of the east half of Section 36, township 10, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District cannot be fairly, equally and beneficially divided among the heirs, who are eight in number, viz: Sarah, the wife of Wm. Jolly, Rachael, the wife of John Yeatman the petitioner, Rebecca, the wife of Thomas Wilbanks, Martha Massey, a feme sole, Lewis Massey, Enos Massey, John Massey and Mary Massey, minors. The petitioner further prays for a sale of the real estate therein set forth. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for five weeks successively, requiring Sarah Jolly and William Jolly her husband, Rachael Yeatman and John Yeatman her husband, Rebecca Wilbanks and John Wilbanks her husband, and Martha Massey, all of full age; and Daniel Hines, Guardian of Lewis Massey, Enos Massey, John Massey and Mary Massey, minors, all heirs at law of William Massey, deceased, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 22d day of September next, to show cause if any they have, why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold for division.

True Copy:
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
August 16, 1843.

Law Notice.
THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law under the firm name of

BOWEN & HAMILTON, and will practice in the Circuit, County and Chancery courts of Randolph and the surrounding counties. Their office is in McDonald Randolph county, where one of them may at all times be found. Prompt attention will be given to any business confided to them.

JOHN D. BOWEN,
A. J. HAMILTON,
McDonald, May 8th, 1843.

POETRY.

THE USE OF FLOWERS.

BY MARY HOWITT.

God might have made the earth bring forth,
Enough for great and small:
The oak and cedar tree,
Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough; enough
For every want of ours.
For luxury, medicine, and toil,
And not have made no flower.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of Law I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Arkansas, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday, the second day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

Of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township four, of range one.
Township three, of range two.
Townships six and seven, of range five.
Township fourteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to-wit:

Of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township seven, of range six.
Townships one, two, and three, of range seven.

Of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, in township eight, of range seven.

Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range eight.

Township nine, of range ten.
West half of township ten, and the easternmost tiers of sections in township eleven, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON T-HOUSE, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

Of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township one, of range eighteen.
Township four, of ranges twenty-three and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

Of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township fourteen, of range eighteen.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range twenty-three.
Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit:

Of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Townships five and six, of range twenty.
Township seven, of range twenty-four.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.
Townships five and six, of range twenty.

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of Township seventeen, south of the base line, of Range two, west of the 5th principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER, President.

THO. H. BLAKE, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned have just received a quantity of SOUTHERN HARMONIES for sale, on Commission, at \$12 per dozen or 125 per copy. Cash.

S. P. HUDSON & Co. June 26, 1843.

Blanks.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of Law I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Louisiana, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at OUACHITA, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.
Townships four, five, and six, of range four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships four, five, six, and seven, of range seven.

Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.

Township fifteen of range nine.

Townships fifteen and sixteen, of range ten.

Townships thirteen and fifteen, of range eleven.

Fractional township twenty-three, of range thirteen.

Section twenty-seven; the east half of the north-west quarter and south half of section twenty-eight; the west half of the north-east quarter, the north-west quarter, the west half of the south-west quarter, and the east half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-three; sections thirty-four, thirty-six, and thirty-seven; the north half of section thirty-eight; sections forty, forty-two, and forty-four; lots seven and eight, in section forty-five; section forty-six, except lots three, four and five; section forty-seven; section forty-eight, except lots two, three, six, seven, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; sections forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-two, in township thirteen, of range twelve.

The west half of the north-east quarter of section eight, in township six, of range six.

And the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, in township eleven, of range ten.

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Township ten, except sections six and seven, and township eleven, except sections four, nine, ten, sixteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, to thirty-three, inclusive, of range five.

Township one, of ranges seven and eight.

Townships one and twenty-one, of range nine.

Township one, fractional township thirteen, north and east of Red river, and townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range ten.

Townships four, sixteen, and seventeen, of range eleven.

Townships four and seventeen, of range twelve.

Fractional townships four, five, and six, bordering on the Sabine river, and townships seven and eight, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at OPELOUSAS, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships & parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude and East of the meridian.

Township ten, of range one.

Fractional sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, and twenty-four, in township nine, of range eight.

Fractional township nine, south of Grand river, of range nine.

Fractional township ten, south and west of Grand river, except sections fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, and the unsurveyed portions of the fractional sections twenty and twenty-eight, lying north and east of Bayou Pigeon, of range eleven.

South of the 31st of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Township four, of ranges four and five.

Townships three and four, and sections one to thirteen, inclusive, and section twenty-four, in township eleven, of range six.

Township four, of ranges seven, eight, and nine.

Townships three and four, of ranges ten and eleven.

Township six, of range twelve.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Fractional township two, of range three.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Fractional townships four and five, south of Red river, of range two.

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands; to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, East of the meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.

Fractional township twelve, east of Grand river; fractional sections twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in township fifteen, and fractional township sixteen, of range twelve.

Fractional township sixteen, of range thirteen.

Fractional township eleven, of range fourteen.

Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township twenty-three and fractional sections two, three, four, five, ten, eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four, of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, and sections eighteen to thirty-six, inclusive, in township nineteen; township twenty; sections one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, inclusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty, inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, eighteen, and twenty-one, in township twenty-one, of range seventeen.

Sections five, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-two, and fractional section twenty-five in township twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections nineteen, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and thirty, in township twenty-three; fractional sections three four, five, and nine to fourteen, inclusive, in township twenty-four of range twenty.

Fractional sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in township twenty-two, and fractional sections seven, eight, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-one.

Sections one to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-one to thirty inclusive, in township fifteen; sections thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township sixteen; sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township seventeen; sections three and four, and nine to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-three, and twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections of lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections of lots one to thirty-five (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections of lots one to sixty-two (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-three; sections of lots one to fifteen inclusive, seventeen, and nineteen to thirty-seven inclusive, in township twenty-four of range thirty-one.

Sections or lots one to forty-four inclusive (except sixteen,) in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to twelve, inclusive, in township twenty-three, of range thirty-two.

Sections or lots one to seven inclusive, in township twenty-two; and sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen and eighteen, in township twenty-three of range thirty-three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER, President.

THO. H. BLAKE, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

R. G. EARLE & W. W. McLESTER

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, at Jacksonville, Ala. and will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the U. S. District court at Huntsville.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

A Sermon

Upon the sovereign moral character and mercy of God, the principles of moral Government; the moral character, and peculiar circumstances of Man, under different dispensations; the terms of Divine mercy, &c.

BY REV. J. S. GUTHRIE.

1,000 Copies of a pamphlet with the above title containing 24 pages, have lately been printed at this office. For able argument, and sound reasoning, this pamphlet has few equals, and should be read by all, who are desirous of obtaining information upon the subjects of which it treats. Copies can be obtained upon application at this office, or at either of the stars in this place.

William H. Underwood,

AND Samuel S. Hinton.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend the Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, Cass, Lumpkin and Cherokee counties in Georgia, St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Talladega and the Supreme Court in the State of Alabama. All business entrusted to them in any of the above courts will meet with punctual attention.

Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala. March 23, 1843—1f.

Samuel F. Rice,

AND Thomas D. Clark,

HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARK.

They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State.

They will also attend the District Court of the United States at Huntsville, for the purpose of perfecting all cases under the BANKRUPT LAW, which may be committed to their care.

The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business, shall not affect the services of both.

Office at Talladega, Ala.

Office at Jacksonville, Ala.

Office at Talladega, Ala.

Office at Jacksonville, Ala.

Office at Talladega, Ala.

Office at Jacksonville, Ala.

Office at Talladega, Ala.

Office at Jacksonville, Ala.

Office at Talladega, Ala.

Office at Jacksonville, Ala.

Notice.

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying and requiring the creditors of said estate to present their

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 7.—No. 36.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1846.

Whole No. 348.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.
Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, and also for blanks, except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting Circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

Eloquent plea for general education.—Let those, then, whose wealth is lost or jeoparded by fraud or misgovernment; let those who quake with apprehension for the fate of all they hold dear; let those who behold and lament the desecration of all that is holy; let rulers whose councils are baffled, whose laws defied or evaded;—let them all know, that whatever ills they feel or fear, are but the just retributions of a righteous heaven for neglected childhood.

Remember, then, the child whose voice first lisps to-day, before that voice shall whisper sedition in secret, or thunder treason at the head of an armed band.—Remember the child whose hand to day first lifts its tiny banile, before that hand shall scatter fire-brands, arrows, and death.—Remember those sportive groups of youth in whose halcyon bosoms there sleeps and ocean as yet scarcely ruffled by the passions, which soon shall heave it as with the tempest's strength. Remember, that whatever station in life you fill, these immortals are your care. Devote, expend, concentrate yourselves to the holy work of improvement. Pour out light and truth, as God pours sunshine and rain. No longer seek knowledge as the luxury of a few, but dispense it amongst all as the bread of life. Learn only how the ignorant may be preserved; the vicious reclaimed. Call down the astronomer from the skies; call up the geologist from his subterranean explorations; summon, if need be, the mightiest intellects from the Council Chamber of the nation; enter cloistered halls where the scholar muses over superfluous annotations; dissolve conclaves and synods, where subtle polemics are vainly discussing their barren dogmas;—collect whatever of talent, or erudition, or eloquence, or authority, the broad land can supply, and go forth and teach these people. For in the name of the living God, it must be proclaimed, that licentiousness shall be the liberty; and violence and chicanery shall be the law; and superstition and craft shall be the religion, and the self-destructive indulgence of all sensual and unhalloved passions, shall be the only happiness of that people who neglect the education of their children.—*Mam.*

PERIODICAL PRESS.

We copy the following remarks on the Periodical Press of this country from an article in "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine" for July, on the "Progress of Population and Wealth in the United States in Fifty Years," by Professor Tucker, of the University of Virginia.—*Nat. Int.*

"There is yet another source of popular instruction—the periodical press—which is noticed by the census as a branch of manufacturing industry, and which is exclusively occupied, not only with worldly affairs, but with the events of the passing hour. It keeps every part of the country informed of all that has occurred in every other that is likely to touch men's interests or their sympathies—volcanoes, earthquakes, tempests, conflagrations, and explosions. Nor, in attending to the vast, does it overlook the minute. No form of human suffering escapes its notice, from the miseries of war, pestilence, and famine, to the failure of a merchant or the loss of a pocket-book. Every discovery in science or art, every improvement in husbandry or household economy, in medicine or cosmetics, real or supposed, is immediately proclaimed, as are all achievements in any pursuit of life, whether in catching whales or shooting squirrels, or in riding, running, jumping, or walking. There can scarcely an overgrown ox or hog make its appearance on a farm, or even an extraordinary apple or turnip, but their fame is heralded through the land. Hear we learn every legislative measure, from that which establishes a tariff to that which gives a pension—every election or appointment, from a president to a postmaster—the state of the market, the crops, and the weather. Not a snow is suffered to fall or a very hot or very cold day to appear, without being recorded. We may here learn what every man in every city pays for his loaf or his beefsteak, and what he gives, in fact, for almost all he eats, drinks, and wears.

Here deaths and marriages, crimes, and follies, fashions and amusements, exhibit the busy, ever-changing drama, of human life. Here, too, we meet with the speculations of wisdom and science, the effusions of sentiment, and the sallies of wit; and it is not too much to say that the jest that has been uttered in Boston, or Louisville, is in little more than a week, repeated in every town in the United States, or that the wisdom or the piquancy, the ribaldry or the coarseness exhibited in one of the Halls of Congress, is made by the periodical press to give pleasure or distaste to one hundred thousand readers.

"Nor is its agency limited to our own concerns. It has eyes to see and ears to hear all that is said and done in every part of the globe; and the most secluded hermit, is he only takes a newspaper, sees, as in a telescope, and often as in a mirror, everything that is transacted in the most distant regions; nor can any thing memorable befall any considerable part of our species that it is not forthwith communicated with the speed of steam to the whole civilized world.

"The newspaper press is thus a most potent engine, both for good and evil. It too often ministers to some of our worst passions and lends new force to party intolerance and party injustice.

"Incendiarum enim dictis, atque aggerat iras.

But its benefits are incalculably greater.—By communicating all that is passing in the bustling world around us, whether it be little or great, virtue or crime, useful or pernicious, pleasurable or painful, without those exaggerations and forced congruities which we meet with in other forms of literature, it imparts much of the same knowledge of men and things as experience and observation. Its novelties give zest to life. It affords occupation to the idle and recreation for the industrious. It saves one man from torpor and relieves another from care. Even in its errors, it unconsciously renders a homage to virtue by imputing guilt to those it attacks, and praising none to whom it does not impute merit and moral excellence. Let us hope that it will in time, without losing any of its usefulness, less of its tenderness against good taste and good manners, and show more fairness in political controversies.

"According to the census of 1840 there were then in the United States 130 daily newspapers, 1,142 issued weekly, and 124 twice or thrice a week, besides 227 other periodical publications. Such a diffusion of intelligence and information has never existed in any other country or age."

The last trip of the Cunard steamer *Hibernia*, from Halifax to Liverpool, in the brief space of eight days and twenty hours, is perhaps the most extraordinary performance of steam navigation on record. The circumstances, as may well be imagined, excited no little attention in England. A London paper has the following remarks in relation to the passage:

"Of all the extraordinary passages we have ever noticed as having been accomplished by the steamers between this and America, none have ever equalled that of the *Hibernia*. It is a memorable feat, and must completely set at rest the question of success and of safety in the ocean steaming. We have here a steamer arriving from the shores of North America, within a period of nine days, an accomplishment scarcely to be credited, and which, when announced by telegraph, could hardly be believed. It cannot be other than beneficial to the important matter of ocean steaming, and we trust that if anything be yet wanted to settle the question of ability and power in regard to these vessels, it has now been more than secured."

Wilmer's Times brings us a detailed description of the Great Britain, which was recently christened by Prince Albert. She is composed chiefly of iron, and is the largest ever built since the days of Noah. She is propelled by the Archimedean screw, without paddle wheels or boxes. Her burden is 3500 tons, being 2000 greater than that of the Great Western. From figure head to tail, her length is 322 feet. She has four decks; will carry 1000 tons of coal, and has four engines of 250 horse power each. She carries six masts, the highest of which is 74 feet above the deck, and her complement of canvas is 1700 square yards. Her hull is divided into four water-tight compartments, and her consumption of coal is about 60 tons per diem. The construction of her hull is astonishingly strong, being guarded and clasped in all directions, by ribs of solid iron, and her pumps are calculated to throw off 7000 gallons of water per minute.—*Mobile Tribune.*

A WIFE.—Dr. Franklin recommends a young man in the choice of a wife to select her from a bunch, giving as his reason, that when there are many daughters, they improve each other, and from emulation, acquire more accomplishments and know more, and do more, than a single child spoiled by paternal fondness. This is a comfort to people blessed with large families.—*Ben.*

OIL FROM BENE SEED.—The *Quacita Courier* says that Mr. McIntyre of that parish has just received a barrel of oil made from Bene seed, being part of a lot which he raised last year by way of experiment. Mr. M. thinks that the culture of the Bene plant may be made very profitable.

Posting the Books.—We present our readers with the following table, exhibiting the results of the Congressional elections in the several States thus far, compared with the last Congress:

	28th Congress.	27th Congress.
	Dem. Whig.	Dem. Whig.
Massachusetts,*	2 4 2 10	
N. Hampshire,	4 0 5 0	
Connecticut,	4 0 0 0	
New York,	24 10 21 19	
Delaware,	0 1 0 1	
Virginia,	12 3 11 10	
S. Carolina,	7 0 8 1	
Georgia,†	6 0 0 0	
Arkansas,†	1 0 1 0	
Missouri,	5 0 2 0	
Louisiana,	4 0 1 2	
Alabama,	6 1 5 0	
Tennessee,	6 5 5 8	
N. Carolina,	5 4 5 8	
Indiana,	8 2 1 6	
Kentucky,	5 5 1 11	
Illinois,	6 1 2 1	
	105 36 70 92	

* 4 vacancies.—† 2 vacancies.

In Indiana, Connecticut and Louisiana the revolution has been more complete than in any other State where the election has been held by Districts. This result in Indiana is peculiarly gratifying. The Democratic candidate for Governor recently elected in that State, the Hon. James Whitcomb was the able and efficient Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, and was proscribed by the non-descript "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" administration. Jesse D. Bright, the Lieutenant Governor, was also a victim of the same power; he was removed from the office of Marshal of that State to make room for one of the Log Cabin brawlers. They have both appealed to their fellow citizens, and have been elected by them to the two highest offices in their gift.

In Kentucky also, Mr. Clay's own State, we have divided the delegation with him. This is more than the Democracy of that State were able to do before. This State has been considered as wholly given up to Clay and to Coonin; but the gallant Kentuckians are about renouncing the Dictator. His rule over them has been too haughty and imperious—a divided vote in the House of Representatives will open his eyes to the true condition of his popularity in his own State.

We subjoin the times of holding the elections in the remaining States:
Main, 2d Monday in September, elects 7
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in do 4
Rhode Island, undetermined, 5
N. Jersey, 2d Tuesday in October, 21
Pennsylvania, do do do 24
Ohio, do do do 21
Maryland, 1st Monday in October, 6
Mississippi, do do November, 4
Michigan, do do do 7

Of the seventy-six members to be elected in the nine remaining States, and the four vacancies to be filled in Massachusetts, we reckon fifty more for the Democrats.

Texasian Flag.

WHY QUARREL?

The great Democratic host may justly be proud of its leaders. No stronger, braver or more invulnerable knights ever entered the list, or sped a lance, than the chosen champions of Democracy. We care not when or where, by what or whom, they, or either of them, may be opposed—if they should go forth to the contest in the strength of their principles, shielded and armed, by the omnipotence of truth, and cheered to the onset by the united slogan of the Democratic clan,—their arms would be crowned by an easy, complete and glorious triumph. It matters not who wears that armor—in that consist the invincibility of its wearer. With that entire, Van Buren, Calhoun, Buchanan, Cass, Johnson, or almost any other would secure an easy victory. That is the shield of Minerva, impervious to all the venomous darts of modern Whiggery. Why, then, this fastidiousness in regard to men? Why need we quarrel?

Van Buren is a tried soldier in the protracted contest with this "monster of many heads but a single heart." He has proved himself a faithful and efficient one. He has met the enemy in its every phalanx, and in all its tortuous meanderings. He has fought bravely, calmly, but firmly, and successfully, for he fell only in the last convulsive throes of the Typhoon of Federalism. As he was, he is—ready to push to its consummation the great work so happily begun. Who has forgotten the untiring zeal with which he urged our great financial measure—the Independent Treasury? That act alone completely falsifies his reputed pliancy of political principle, and doubly endears him to the great body of American Republicans. Who fears to trust M. V. Buren on any of the important questions which now divide our people? No one who is himself identified with the Democratic party. Why then quarrel?

Calhoun has richly merited the esteem, confidence, and support of the Democracy. Whatever opinions he may have entertained in days gone by, upon measures, then untested, whose capacity for good or evil has since been developed—his strict and unwavering adherence to the cardinal tenets of the Democratic faith, since it has been defined and well established—fairly entitle him to a prominent rank among the most rigidly orthodox of our party. He is, at

present, as he long has been, and we doubt not, he will always be; the very embodiment of the Democracy of '43—Who fears to trust the helm of State in the hands of J. C. Calhoun? Why, then, quarrel?

Buchanan, Cass and Johnson, deserve equally well of their party. Though perhaps less radical than the "great Carolinian" on the subject of the Tariff, yet their inflexible opposition to Protection as a primary object, or even one of secondary importance—admits them to full fellowship in the Democratic family, and commands them to its favorable regard. What Republican would not rejoice to see that "every inch" a statesman, James Buchanan, an occupant of the Presidential Chair? Who would not rejoice to commit the keeping of our national honor into the hands of Lewis Cass? And who would not rejoice to see Richard M. Johnson attain that distinction to which his civil and military services so richly entitle him? No man whose veins contain one drop of the Democratic crimson. Why, then, quarrel?

A stronger phalanx of moral and intellectual worth, no party can present. It is not on any question of principle, that we are divided. It is one of mere personal preference. Why need this disorganize? Why not turn all our batteries against a common foe? In short, we must again repeat it—Why do we quarrel?

Printer's Joke.—It is the practice among waggish printers, when a "green 'un" enters the office as a devil, to play jokes on him by sending him on an errand to a neighboring office, for something that he would be sure to find; and he returns with some strange article or other, thinking that in printers' phrase he has got what was sent for. A joke of this kind was recently perpetrated in a neighboring town. A boy who was rather "verdant" went to learn the printing business, and one of the journeymen, loving sport, sent him one day with a dish to borrow "a gill of editorial."—The editor understanding the same, returned a picture of a jackass. The first one finding himself rather "come over" set his wits to work to think how he should be even with the other. At last he called the lad, and told him to go and tell the editor that "it was editorial which he wanted & not the editor."

An Hour during the French Revolution.—At that very hour, in the room of the Jacobins, surrounded by a dozen other patriots as remorseless as himself, sat a colossal man—his harsh features dilated by the wine he had taken, and his aspect rude as a Breton peasant. The glass was lifted in his hands, and with a voice of thunder he gave the toast, "May the body of the last King be burnt to ashes on the funeral pyre made with the body of the last priest." It was the terrific Danton. The words were repeated with shouts and clamor by the party around him. At that very moment a dwarfish man, with a huge head, a mouth marked with the hardness of a vindictive temper, and an eye in which incipient madness already glared—without stockings, and in a white waistcoat dabbled with blood, sat in a cellar under the very Place du Carroussel, which afterwards beheld his drunken apoplexy, writing a recommendation that France should massacre two hundred thousand men to the manes of her strangled freedom, with an exact calculation of the time requisite for such a purpose. Merciful idea! It was the sanguinary Marat.

At that very moment two members of the Assembly were perfecting a plan for the destruction of the monarchy, and the establishment of a dictatorship. The one was Maximilien Isadore Robespierre. He himself was to be dictator. At that moment in a little chamber of the Palace, at Versailles, sat a kindly looking old man—weeping. The father was weeping over the backsliding of his children, and the King over the treason of his people. It was the unfortunate Louis XVI. At that moment, in a gaily illuminated saloon of the same Palace, two females were playing at cards—the one was lovely and still youthful. She lost, and the three hundred louis were passed to her fair antagonist, who murmured many apologies, but yet took the notes proffered her. The loser was Marie Antoinette. At the same moment a beggar starved for lack of bread in the garden of the Tuilleries, while her wasted child pressed to her shrunken nipple, and tried the breast in vain. At that very moment a monk was unfrocking himself, never to resume the cowl of the Benedictines. A maiden, draped in far too Cyrian a style, was sitting near him; and wine and glasses were on the table—he had discovered a better profession—and this was Talleyrand. The Man of the People.

Who are the Great?—"It is not improbable that the noblest human beings are to be found in the least favorable conditions of society, among those whose names are never uttered beyond the circle in which they suffer, who have but "two miles" to give away, who perhaps have not even that but who desire to be fed with the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table," for in this class may be found those who have withstood the severest temptation, who have practised the most arduous duties, who have confided in God under the heaviest trials, who have been most wronged and forgiven most, and those are the great exalted. It matters nothing what particular duties are to which the individual is

called—how minute or obscure in their outward form—Greatness, in God's sight, lies, not in the extent of the sphere that is filled, or the effect which is produced, but altogether in the energy with which God's will is chosen, with which trial is borne, and godness is loved and pursued.

A writer in the Franklin (Attakapas) Banner gives the following as a simple method of propagating any favorite fruit.

"In the growing season, spring, cut a ring of bark one inch wide around a limb and cover it with moss mixed with earth about four inches thick. Cover this well with several doubles of cloth, to retain the moisture, and occasionally wet it. Roots will put out and take possession of the earth. The following November you may saw off the limb below the bandage, and transplant it. The next year it will bear fruit in kind."

We lament, (says the Phila. Mercury) this injudicious re-nomination of Gov. Polk in Tennessee, trust that it will for all time come, be an abiding lesson, written deeply upon the memory of the Democratic party; and that it will hereafter be a standing rule not to put a man in the field for an office, who was voted out of that office at the preceding election by a respectable majority of the people. Indeed, it would seem to us little less than a sneer at their former judgment, calculated to rouse their indignation, when the object of the party should be to win their support. If there be any man in the whole country eminently fitted to stem the torrent of public opinion, and capable of asking the people to change their judgment in relation to himself, that man was Governor Polk, and yet we see that he was beaten by a larger majority than in his preceding defeat.

Election anecdote.—"Are you naturalized," said the Judge of the Election, at the last Ward, 1st Municipality, on Monday.

He spoke to a man with a foreign look and a French accent, who presented his vote.

"Naturalized?" said the Frenchman, in astonishment—"Yes, by gar, I is—I have one, two natural eyes; but see what you shall see I, is not natural footed?"—and here he pointed to a wooden leg, which was a substitute for his right one—"den," he added, "I lost dat on board de Constitution when she fought de Guerriere. Ah! dere war hot work dere, by gar!"

The Judge thought the fast of his having lost a leg in such an action, was of itself a sufficient certificate of citizenship. So he took his vote.—[Piquant.

History of the Influenza.—In 1580 it prevailed in Europe, and is spoken of as a pestilential and epidemic cough. In 1743 (just a century since) it prevailed the world over, and received its present cognomen. In many districts in Europe scarcely a family escaped. It appeared in April and went off in June. It was never fatal, except to aged persons, or those affected with pulmonary diseases. The French call it *La Grippe*—hoarseness. It appeared again in Europe and America as we learn from a writer in the Troy Whig, in 1792. Also 1775, when dogs and horses were also affected. In 1782 it was equally universal, and followed severe atmospheric changes. It met its victims on land and sea. In St. Petersburg, 40,000 were affected by it in one day. In 1830 it appeared again, and was followed by the cholera. In 1835 it succeeded that fearful disease. Its progress is like the progress of most epidemics, from east to west, and is preceded by great atmospheric changes.—N. Y. Sun.

Touching Recital.—A letter to the editor of the Savannah Republican, dated Jacksonville East Florida, details one of the most cruel instances of destitution and its results which we recollect to have read. The incident, which we give in the writer's own words, occurred near the town of Alligator. The father of a family, consisting of a wife and two sons, in the vicinity of that place, was taken sick, and during his illness, there being no food in the house the wife took the gun, for the purpose of procuring game. Having wandered out of the way, she got lost, and after three days' solitary adventure in the wilderness, she at last, weary and sick, found her home, and husband a corpse! Being unable to act farther, she sent her eldest boy to the house of a neighbor, some seven or eight miles off, for assistance. The little fellow, shortly after his arrival at the friendly roof, through previous sickness and present excitement beyond his years, became ill, and before he could tell his tale, he died!—A few days afterwards the house was visited, when oh! deplorable sight! along side of the father were found the dead bodies of his wife and remaining son! The tale is short but true—they had all perished through starvation!—The tear of sympathy will freely flow when recounting such events.

Cheap and durable paint.—To one gallon of good milk, add two dozen eggs, and 14 pounds of loaf sugar—then add sifted slacked lime to bring it to a proper consistency. To be put on the same day. It will be well to run the whole through a paint mill, or otherwise to see that the coarser particles are well dissolved.

Tennessee Agriculturist.

From the Republican Sentinel.

A NATIONAL BANK.

The great argument now urged by the Whig party in favor of a Bank, since Mr. Stephens' Missionary Tour through this section of the State, is that Gen. Washington sanctioned and approved as President of the United States, the first National Bank charter. With this fact they establish its constitutionality beyond even a doubt, and satisfy themselves that it is expedient. Just fifty two years have intervened since this occurrence, and admitting that our federal Constitution has undergone no amendment since, the experience of the American people, during the existence of the first and second National Bank experiments, has been such as to justify us in entertaining the opinion, that had the father of his country lived to this day, that his reluctant sanction of the first charter, would have been a source of the bitterest regret to him. Had he but known that the first Bank had failed to furnish a uniform Sound National Currency, and even before the expiration of its charter in 1811, that with a view to compel its recharter by Congress, that it produced universal and wide spread distress and ruin throughout the country, he would then have seen and felt what Jefferson and other Republicans of that day anticipated. But, could he have lived to witness the condition of the country and the conduct of the second Bank chartered in 1816, up to the time of the expiration of its charter in 1836, no individual who regards the reputation of the immortal Washington, would pretend, if it were not to accomplish the basest purposes, that he would have given his name for the establishment of such a measure. In two years from the establishment of the second National Bank, we find that under the influence of this boasted regulator of the currency, that the rates of paper exchange between the different sections of the country, varied from 10 to 60 per cent. We find, also, for a series of years commencing at 1818, and continuing until 1842, that the price of property had fallen to a merely nominal value, and labor no where in the country met with its just and a laudable reward; and even Henry Clay, the Magnus Apollo of the Whigs, in his speech on the Tariff Bill in 1842, characterized the times as distressing, without a parallel in the history of the country. But in the face of all this you may hear him boast, that for forty years we have had a National bank, and it has not only furnished a sound currency, but during all this time, under its influence, the country and its trade has been prosperous and flourishing—that property always brought a fair price and labor met its just and proper reward. Can persons who make such assertions, suppose the people ignorant of the history of the country, and do they think that all are so forgetful as not to recollect the occurrences of such vital importance to themselves as far back as 1812? We have men in our midst that were sold out under the extraordinary pressure of those times, and they will not & cannot forget them. We assert that this distress and wide spread ruin, not only occurred during the existence of a N. Bank, but that this institution produced by its action this extraordinary condition of things. With a view to control the entire exchange, the National Bank issued two orders, one directing the several branches not to receive the bills of the other branches in payment of debts due that institution, save only for Government dues, at any other point than where they were made payable. Secondly, it ordered the Branches not to discount any paper, and to require the State Banks to redeem their bills at their own counters weekly. The direct effect of the first order was a refusal on the part of the United States Bank to give credit to its own paper—and gave to its creditors an opportunity of commencing a system of brokerage, dealing in its own paper; and exchange in the bills of the U. States Bank and its branches from one section of the country to another, without any regard to the balance of trade, and maintained uniformly without regard to distance, at the high rates of 2 1/2 per cent. The State banks were compelled, under the influence of these orders, to discredit one another, and to curtail their own circulation to save first their specific capital, and secondly, their chartered privileges in violation—and thus the circulation was rapidly and permanently diminished, and its blighting and withering effects were felt from the Gulf of Mexico, to the Lake of the Woods. We will take occasion hereafter to give some valuable extracts from the public Journals of that day on this subject. But what again was the conduct of the bank in 1832? The bank had, by its monied influence, succeeded in obtaining a majority of both houses of Congress in favor of its recharter—and Gen. Jackson, the leader of our army in our second struggle for independence, interposed his constitutional veto to its passage. It was on the eve of the Presidential election, and no sooner was this done than the Bank, with its tremendous monied influence, entered the political arena in opposition to General Jackson's election to the Presidency. The Press was subsidized by large loans or gifts—and every thing that money and its wasteful extravagance could accomplish, was effected in that contest by the bank—on one side was arrayed the Bank, its debtors, stockholders, officers, pensioners, and its beneficiaries, backed by a monied Aris-

ocracy, while, on the other, was marshalled the great Democratic party, the unofficial and unassuming sovereign people, rallying around the standard of Republicanism, borne in triumph by the veteran hero and statesman, Andrew Jackson. All republicans of the South trembled for fear of the result. The contest was warm but victory continued with the people. What party in Georgia then sung hosannas to the Bank, or veiled their face at its downfall?—all were rejoiced at its defeat. And can any intelligent man in this country, believe that the Father of his country could now with the lights of our experience give his sanction to such an institution. He who believes it, must be the slave of party and lost to all the warning lessons of experience through which it has been our lot to pass.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, September 15, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

ATTENTION, EDITORS & PEOPLE!

It has been the expectation of a large portion of the Democratic party, that a Democratic State Convention would be held at Tuscaloosa sometime in December next. We know that a respectable portion of the party are opposed to the time above named, for the assembling of such a convention. We have heard several reasons assigned for this opposition, and we regard them as strong and all-sufficient.

We therefore propose that the Democratic State Convention meet at Tuscaloosa on the 2d Monday in January next. This time will obviate every objection made to an earlier time which is known to us, and, we believe, will give universal satisfaction. And we think it will be more convenient than any earlier day. The Supreme Court will then be in session, and the Lawyers from all parts of the State will have it in their power, without any inconvenience, to represent the people in the Convention, if they should be selected as delegates; the Legislature will also be in Session, and if any of the members should be chosen as Delegates to the Convention, they can serve without inconvenience. In these hard times, when it is difficult to get Delegates to go to Tuscaloosa and bear their own expenses, such considerations are entitled to great weight. And in addition to this, the day we propose will be the 8th day of January—a day of proud remembrance to us all—and it will allow to the people a longer time for reflection and consultation as to the action to be taken by the Convention.

We request our editorial brethren to pass this article round, so that our party may understand and agree upon the time, when the Convention should meet.

It is usual in this State for the Press to present for consideration, the names of such persons as may be believed to be well suited for public stations. And we would now most respectfully bring to the view of the members of the next House of Representatives, the name of our townsman—the Hon. Wm. B. MARRIN—as well qualified to preside over their deliberations.—What say our brother Editors on this subject?

The editor of the East Alabamian, in his paper of the 2d inst. makes the following apology for the harsh and abusive language used by him towards the Democratic party some weeks since, and which we copied into our paper at the time. Well there is something noble in the frank acknowledgment of faults, and injustice done to opponents; but in this instance, in order to give confidence in his sincerity, his repentance should also be attended and followed by reformation.

"We have at times spoken with too much harshness of the Democratic party—and of particular counties—and we are free to say, that we regret having done so on several accounts, but chiefly because it has made us seem indecorous and uncourteous. There are few editors we suppose, however, who have not in moments of irritation, violated the rule which directs that we should give to others the treatment which we desire to receive from them. For our own infractions of it we are repentant, and not ashamed to say so. (Of course we speak only of those cases wherein we have used harsh generalities—and do not refer to those in which it was our duty to speak unpleasant truths of particular individuals who were before the people for office). We have said thus much on this subject because we hold ourselves bound to correct our faults whenever they are pointed out to us, even tho' it be done presumptuously, and by an arrogant and malicious enemy."

Of the five Democratic members to Congress, recently elected in North Carolina, three are Calhoun men, and two are Van Burenites.

A COUNTRY.—Mr. Wood Moreland, a farmer in the vicinity of this place brought to our office one day last week, the limb of a peach tree, having very singular fruit. On almost every limb of the tree there are several peaches of the usual size, and the remainder, almost as numerous on the branches, as grapes, are about the size of

common marbles. The large peaches, which at the same time, and the usual time, and the small ones, without growing any larger, ripen in October, and are, when ripe, to be well flavoured. This is a very singular thing, and we have never seen any other tree that presents a more singular appearance than this. The tree is perfectly healthy, and we have seen no one, pretending to be a doctor, who has taken place in the produce of the tree.

From the Indian Nation—John Ross killed.—Some two years ago Ridge was killed by the Ross party; John Ross is now killed—most probably in retaliation. Read the following:—*Memphis Appeal.*
To the Editor of the Arkansas:

BEATTIE'S PRAIRIE, ARKS.,
July 15, 1843.

Dear Sir:—All is in consternation here, among the Cherokees: John Ross is killed. A gentleman direct from the neighborhood of Ross, arrived here a few hours ago, with the news. The truth of the report is not doubtful here. The particulars are not yet ascertained. Yours, F.

Since the above was in type, we find the following in the Nashville Whig:

The Cherokees appear to be rapidly advancing in the arts of civilization, in imitation of their more enlightened neighbors. Like them, they are divided into parties, and have their political disputes, and to give point to their arguments they as freely use the Bowie knife. We take the following from the St. Louis New Era:

"We learn from the Arkansas Intelligencer, of the 12th, that the election for principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, resulted in favor of John Ross, by a majority of 800 votes. George Lowry was elected Second Chief by the same vote. A majority of the Committee and Council are Ross men. The same paper received information that David Vann, the Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, Elijah Hicks and Isaac Bushyhead were murdered on the 8th inst., at one of the election precincts. These men belonged we believe to the Ross Party. It is stated, that the friends of the deceased were armed and collecting for the purpose of arresting the murderers and that the friends of the murderers were collecting for the purpose of defending and protecting them. The Intelligencer hopes for the credit of the Cherokees, that this report may not be true—that they may not rebel against the laws of the Nation, to screen offenders—and fears the consequences of a meeting of the beligerent parties.

An extract from a letter dated Evansville, August 7th is published in the same paper, which states that on Saturday previous Thomas Starr killed David Buffington. They were at a grocery drinking, when politics were brought into discussion—angry words passed—Buffington shot at Starr; the ball hit his forehead and glanced off—and then Starr cut him to the heart with a Bowie knife. Buffington was a strong Ross man, and Starr was equally strong on the (Sehannashem) Treaty side, Starr was at large.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—We learn by this arrival that the Mexican Government has received the most authentic intelligence of the defeat of Gen. Armijo near Santa Fe, by the Texans. The particulars had not transpired, but we are assured that there is no room to doubt the success of the Texans. Santa Anna is represented as very furious about the affair, & it is regarded as very materially complicating the difficulties under which Mexico is now laboring.

We have before us a paper containing a communication addressed by Bocanegra, the Mexican Minister for foreign affairs, bearing date the 21st of July, to Gen. Thompson, the representative of our government, which is of importance, and we regret that the reply of Gen. Thompson to the same has not yet been received, so that we might lay them before our readers. This communication is in the nature of a protest against the inroads made upon New Mexico, as allowed, by citizens of the states of Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas. It pronounces such incursions—made while Mexico is at peace with this country, while an armistice has been proclaimed between Texas and Mexico, and regulations are on foot to restore amicable relations between the two governments—as being acts of hostility against Mexico, and contrary to the rights of nations. It alleges that as these incursions are made by the sufferance of the United States, whatever expense Mexico may incur to repel them, and whatever injury may be inflicted by them upon her citizens, are just grounds for claims for indemnity upon our government. Mr. Bocanegra then proffers such claim for indemnity in the most formal and positive manner. We are bound to say that this communication from the Mexican foreign secretary is written with force, strength of reasoning and spirit. And such weight as its own reasonings may carry with it is not a little increased by the consideration that just at this moment Mexico has been straining a point to carry out her own obligations to the United States, by resorting to that most odious exercise of arbitrary power, a forced loan, to make up the indemnity due this country. By the way, we learn by our correspondence that the second payment of interest due this country was made at Mexico on the 30th ult. Here this, we presume, the money has reached Vera Cruz, and that the Vincennes is there to receive it.

From quarters entitled to our most respectful consideration, we learn that there is a very great probability that Mexico will treat with Texas upon the terms of absolute independence to the latter country. As to Yucatan, we are advised that there is very little probability that she will consent to a separation.

A DUEL.—We understand an "affair of honor" came off yesterday morning, within about four miles of this place, between James Gardner, Jr., Esq., Attorney General of Georgia, and our brother Jones of the Chronicle & Sentinel. The cause or causes of their resort to "horrida bella," we know not, but congratulate them heartily

MONEY.—The superabundance of money in the city of New York is shown in an authentic and striking form by the quarterly returns recently made by the Bank of that city. We learn from the American Banker, these returns that the Bank has, with an aggregate of \$23,000,000. On the 7th inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 14th inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 21st inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 28th inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 5th inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 12th inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 19th inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 26th inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 3rd inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 10th inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 17th inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 24th inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 31st inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 7th inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 14th inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 21st inst. they had \$22,000,000. On the 28th inst. they had \$22,000,000. 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and John Dalton, will not be less than £500,000. It is an important fact, by the way, that the prices of the best qualities of teas are now understood to range lower than ever was known in the history of the trade.

Father Mathew, is in England engaged in the temperance reform. He had already taken 80,000 pledges in Manchester, and 70,000 in Liverpool.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A southern physician, in a communication on the treatment of this most terrific of diseases, published in the New Orleans Tropic observes—

"All that is absolutely necessary to be known on the subject is comprised in the following very few words, viz: that there is no earthly remedy as yet discovered for the cure of the disease when completely developed. The vinegar cure that I have seen published, I consider as extremely problematical, yet I would try it in case of necessity. But there is almost certain preventive cure, and one which the reach of every person, i. e. to examine the under part of the tongue daily, for a considerable length of time, and if little watery lumps, blisters, or pustules appear, to open them & discharge the matter; continuing this operation as long as the fresh ones appear. This is all that is necessary to prevent the disease from taking place."

He then proceeds to say that any person receiving the virus, will evince it, sooner or later, and always before any symptoms of madness occur, by little pustules rising on the under part of the tongue, generally in six to nine days, but sometimes later. The pustules contain the hydrophobia poison; they are to be opened with a sharp pointed instrument; and the matter spit out; they are too tough to break off themselves; and if not opened and discharged the matter will be reabsorbed, and it is this reabsorption which causes the dreadful disease. This then, is the grand thing you have to do, examine the tongue of the bitten person two or three times a day, and as soon as any pustules are discovered, upon them, and make the person spit out the matter, washing the mouth afterwards with salt and water.

This is the same that was recommended by Professor Marchetti of Moscow in 1829, and it has been proved to be effective. In 1832, the physician, who makes this communication to the Tropic, was called to visit a negro woman who had been bitten by a rabid dog, and, pursuing the treatment recommended above he was successful in curing her. His first intimation of this mode of cure, he says, was derived from a publication in an English Magazine made forty years ago by a gentleman who had recently returned from Tartary, where mad dogs were common, and where, when any one is bitten, this means of preventing hydrophobia is resorted to, and always considered highly efficacious.

This course for preventing hydrophobia is so safe and so simple that it may be practised by any person. It can do no harm, & if any cases should occur, he would advise those who are interested to try it.

Low Jour.

A meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church in this place by REV. R. B. CATER and REV. DAVID FINDLEY, commencing on Friday evening next, and continuing perhaps for several days.

Trust Sale.

IN virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, by Wiley J. Sorrell, to secure the payment of certain moneys to William Haws, to indemnify John T. Pope and Benjamin Hollingsworth, the securities of said Sorrell, against the payment of the same to said Haws, which said Deed of Trust is recorded in Book E pages 336-7 and 8, in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County, I will, on Monday the twenty-third day of October next, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Lands, to-wit: the north half of the south-east fourth of Section two, township 14 and Range 8 east, containing 80 acres more or less; the land formerly owned by Peter Heifner. And the south half of the half of the south-east fourth of Section 2, Township 14, of Range 8 east, purchased by said Sorrell at the sale of the Real Estate of John Gay, dec'd, containing forty acres more or less. And also the Dower lands allotted to Jane Haws, wife of William Haws, late wife of said John Gay dec'd, containing one hundred and thirty-three and one third hundredth acres more or less, which said land, for the life of the said Jane, was conveyed on the 25th February 1840, by said Haws and wife to said Sorrell, in Section two, township fourteen of Range 8 east, all of the above lands lying in the county of Benton.

Such title as is conveyed to me by said Trust deed I will make to the purchaser or purchasers, and none other.

W. B. MARTIN, Trustee.

Sept. 11, 1843.—51.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Walker Co. Ga. an Iron Grey Horse 5 years old last Spring, full sixteen hands high, with large white saddle spots, on his back; tail long, thin, and mostly white, he has also a noted round white spot on his neck about the size of a 12 cent piece; said horse is of commanding appearance, walks and trots well, he was stolen the 11th of July, I will give fifty dollars for the thief, with the horse, upon proof of conviction, or twenty dollars will be paid for the horse alone; I hope the honest part of the community will aid me in bringing said thief to justice, as the horse from the above description can be easily detected; any information will be thankfully received; direct to Dogwood P. O. Walker County Georgia.

JOHN G. PENISTON.

Sept. 13, 1843—cow3t.

HEAD QUARTERS 72d REG. ALA. MIL. }
Jacksonville Ala. Sept. 9th 1843.

To all whom it may concern. The following staff appointments, have been made for said Regiment.

Wiley W. Crook, sergeant major, in place of Benjamin M. Pope resigned.

John S. Hill, quarter master sergeant—in the place of John M. Ryan resigned; who are to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

JOHN D. HOKE, Col. Com.

Attention 72d Regiment.

The officers and privates of the 72d Reg. are hereby commanded to appear at Jacksonville on Friday the 6th Oct. next armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of review by the Brigadier Genl.

On the day previous the officers commissioned and non-commissioned will appear, armed with guns for drill.

On the day of review the companies will meet early and the line be formed by 10 o'clock A. M.

Commandants of companies are required to have the returns of the strength and condition of their respective companies ready by the day of drill, including a correct copy of this roll.

By order of Col. Com'd.

D. P. FORNEY, Adj.

BEAUTY, ECONOMY AND MER-

IT COMBINED.

New Volume, July, 1843.

LADY'S WREATH.

AND

YOUNG LADIES' MAGAZINE.

With the July Number will commence a New Volume of this popular work. Though it is less than a year since the first number was issued, its circulation is already more than double that of any One Dollar Lady's Magazine published in the country. Encouraged by success so unexpected and gratifying, and in order to insure a still larger circulation, the publishers have made arrangements to issue the Wreath in

MONTHLY NUMBERS.

Commencing with the new volume. In accordance with the times, and to place it within the reach of all, it will be published at the extremely low price of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

the money to be received invariably in advance. A new and beautiful font of type has been cast expressly for the work, and every effort will be made to render the mechanical execution equal to the best magazines in the country. Each number will be embellished either with a

Splendid Steel Engraving,

appropriately illustrated, or one of our popular series of

Faint Engravings—Beautifully Colored.

New and popular Music will also be given, and every effort will be made to render the WREATH every way worthy the patronage of the public.

Stop The Thief.

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from my Stable, living seven miles south west of Layette, on the night of the 22d instant, a Bay Mare, about five feet or five feet two inches high, has a small star in her forehead a good head and neck which she carries nearly level in riding, she walks very fast and paces remarkably fast and well, has a long dock tail which she carries in travelling nearly level with her body, shed all round though the shoes are old, she may have a little white on the nose, and a little on the hind part of one of her fore and hind feet. She is a fine mare six years old next August, very fat and in fine condition when stolen, she has probably an old saddle on with one old and one new stirrup leather. I will give the above reward for the Thief and mare, or twenty dollars for the mare, or pay liberally for any information directed to me by Layette.

CLEMENT FORBES.

June 3, 1843.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT, August 11th, 1843.

JOHN YEATMAN, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. Massey, deceased, having filed his petition, setting forth that the Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of the east half of Section 36, township 10, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District cannot be fairly, equally and beneficially divided among the heirs, who are eight in number, viz: Sarah, the wife of Wm. Jolly, Rachael, the wife of John Yeatman the petitioner, Rebecca, the wife of Thomas Wilbanks, Martha Massey, a female sole, Lewis Massey, Enos Massey, John Massey and Mary Massey, minors. The petitioner further prays for a sale of the real estate therein set forth. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for five weeks successively, requiring Sarah Jolly and William Jolly her husband, Rachael Yeatman and John Yeatman her husband, Rebecca Wilbanks and John Wilbanks her husband, and Martha Massey, all of full age, and Daniel Hines, Guardian of Lewis Massey, Enos Massey, John Massey and Mary Massey, minors, all heirs at law of William Massey, deceased, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 22d day of September next, to show cause if any they have, why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold for division.

True Copy:

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

Law Notice.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law under the firm name of

BOWEN & HAMILTON,

will practice in the Circuit, County and Chancery courts of Randolph and the surrounding counties. Their office is in McDonald Randolph county, where one of them may at all times be found. Prompt attention will be given to any business confided to them.

JOHN D. BOWEN,

A. J. HAMILTON.

Ware-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the Ware-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller, where he intends to continue the Storage and Commission Business. He returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Hatchett and Miller, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

He will be prepared at all times to furnish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him, and also to make cash advances upon cotton in store.

WM. MILLER,
of the firm of Hatchett & Miller.
Aug. 23, 1843. 3m.

Administrators Sale.

ON Monday the 10th day of October next, the undersigned, Adm's of Joel Sullivan, dec'd, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, one Wagon, two Horses, several head of Cattle and Hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

DONKIN SULLIVAN, Adm.
J. F. GRANT,
Sep. 13, 1843.

Administrators Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Cherokee County, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder in the town of Cedar Bluff, the undivided one half interest in the S. W. q. of Section No. 32, Township No. 9, of Range No. 11, East in said county, containing 155 91-100 acres; the property of the Estate of Tabitha Wade, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Terms made known on the day of sale, which will be on the 1st Monday in October next.

JOSEPH WEAKEY, Administrator.

August 23, 1843—5t—\$6 00.

Tax sales.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot lying north of the Methodist Church Lot—Leveled on as the property of Thos. G. A. Cox, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector B. C.
August 16, 1843—6t—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the east half of section 5, Township 14, Range 7—Leveled on as the property of Thos. G. A. Cox, for tax due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector B. C.
August 16, 1843—6t—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the East 1/2 of Section 18, T. 14 R. 7—owner unknown, sold for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector B. C.
August 16, 1843—6t—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in Jacksonville, one Lot of Land containing 80 acres, two miles east of Jacksonville, formerly owned by Thayer and at present occupied by Michael Shadwick to be sold for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector B. C.
August 25, 1843—6t—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in Jacksonville, one Lot of Land containing 80 acres, two miles east of Jacksonville, formerly owned by Thayer and at present occupied by Michael Shadwick to be sold for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

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On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in Jacksonville, one Lot of Land containing 80 acres, two miles east of Jacksonville, formerly owned by Thayer and at present occupied by Michael Shadwick to be sold for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

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August 25, 1843—6t—\$3, 50.



The Jockey Club Races

Over the Benton Course near Jacksonville, WILL commence on Monday, Nov. 18, with a Sweepstake, 1 mile heats, with 2 year old colts and fillies. 4 entries.

H. L. French, Wm. Ainesworth, Kenneth Dye, John W. Trotter—to name and close 27th Oct. 1842. \$100 entrance—half forfeit.

Tuesday 14th. Sweepstake, 2 mile heats with 3 year old colts and fillies. 3 entries. John W. Trotter's gr. c. by Festival, dam Wild Kitty; Dan'l S. Ryan's Yellow Maria by Hibiscus, dam Jane; H. L. French, bay filly Ann Haynes by Leviathan, dam Pacific—closed—100 entrance, half forfeit.

Wednesday; Jocky Club Race—mile heats, with 2 year old colts and fillies; \$50 entrance.

Thursday; 2 mile heats, entrance \$20 Friday, 3 " " " " \$30 Saturday; 3 best in 5, " " " " \$15

The proprietor is at this time unable to say what the purses will be worth, but suffice it to say, they will be as liberal as the times will admit. The proprietor has taken great pains to improve the track, and will have it in as good order as possible, and has good stables convenient to the track.

JOHN T. POPE, Proprietor.

Sept. 6, 1843.—7t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the last will and Testament of John S. Watt, deceased, was this day admitted to probate in the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, and the undersigned having taken out Letters of administration on the same—all persons holding claims against the said Estate will present them in the time assigned by Law—or they will be forever barred—those owing said Estate, will please come forward and make settlement—and persons indebted to the Late firm of Wm. B. and John S. Watt, will come forward and make settlement of their dues with me, as surviving partner of the said firm, as I am duly authorized to wind up the business of said Partnership.

WILLIAM B. WATT.

Executor of the Last will &c.

Aug. 4, 1843.—4t—\$5.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court September 1st 1843.

JOHN R. GRAHAM, administrator of the Estate of John Graham deceased having filed his petition setting forth, that the personal Estate of his intestate is insufficient to pay the debts against said Estate, and that his intestate died seized and possessed under a pre-emptive Right of the west half of the North East half of sec. 24 T. 12 R. 10 containing 80 acres—that the said Land has been entered by him as administrator for the benefit of said Estate—that the heirs at Law of said deceased, are Noah Graham, a citizen of the State of South Carolina, Isaac Calaway and his wife Asenith Calaway, late Asenith Graham resident citizen of the State of Mississippi, Hiram B. Graham, Harriett Graham, Nancy Graham, John R. Graham, administrator and Petitioner, all of full age, the four last of whom reside in Cherokee County, Alabama—William H. Graham, Hampton B. Graham, Martha Graham and James Graham, minors residing in Cherokee County Alabama—that Charlotte Graham, widow of said deceased, has applied for her Dower in said Land and concludes a prayer for a sale of said Real Estate except the widow's dower. Upon reading the above described petition.—It is ordered that James L. Lewis be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem of William H. Graham, Hampton B. Graham, Martha Graham and James Graham. It is further ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four weeks, notifying and requiring Noah Graham, and Isaac Calaway and his wife Asenith Calaway, late Asenith Graham, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, on Friday the third day of November next, to show cause if any they can, why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold to pay the debts.

True copy:

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Sept. 6, 1843.—4t—\$10 00.

State of Alabama,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court 11th August, 1843.

ON application of John McCoy, administrator of the estate of William McCoy, deceased, to sell the real estate belonging to said estate; it appearing from the application of the administrator that the personal estate of his intestate is not sufficient for the payment of the just debts, and makes application to sell the same for the payment of debts. It is ordered by the Court that notices issue to Absalom Ragan and Jane Ragan his wife, Mary McCoy, John Lay and Mary Lay his wife, and that notice be published in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days to George Wilson and his wife Elizabeth, and Martin McCoy and Andrew Hembree and his wife Martha, non residents, to appearance show cause on the first Friday in October next, why said order should not be granted; and ordered by the Court that said petition be made a matter of record.

Copy from the Minutes:

JOHN S. WILSON, Clk.

August 30th 1843.—6t.—\$10 50.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY VIRTUE of authority vested in the undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 6th day of October, 1843, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest surrendered in bankruptcy by R. E. W. McAdams, in Lot No. 99, and north half 99 1-2 in Jacksonville.

Also, the interest of Charles Norman in the North-east fourth of Section 27, township 15, Range 12 east in the Coosa Land District.

Also, the interest of J. C. Broyles in 160 acres of Land.

Also, the interest of Daniel Nunneley in the north half of Lot No. 19 in the town of Jacksonville, containing one acre, and Lot No. 18 in the town of Jacksonville, containing 2 1-2 acres.

Also, the interest of G. W. Crozier in Lot No. 19, in the town of Cedar Bluff Cherokee County.

Also, the interest of David Andrews in the east half of Section 8, township 22, Range 20, in the Tallapoosa Land District, and one house and lot in the town of Alexandria.

Also, the interest of James Robinson in the south half of the south-east quarter of Section 35, township 13, Range 7, east.

Also, the interest of Edward Herndon in the west half of Section 12, Township 14, of Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District.

Also, the interest of A. J. Hines in one Lot in White Plains.

Also to be sold at Arbococchee, Randolph County, Alabama, on Monday the 9th day of October, 1843.

POETRY.

THE WIDOW'S GHARGE AT HER DAUGHTER'S BRIDAL.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Deal gently, thou, whose hand hath won
The young bird from the nest away,
Where careless 'neath a vernal sun
She gayly carolled day by day;
The haunt is lone—he heart must grieve,
From whence her timid wing doth soar,
The pensive list, at hush of eve,
Yet hear her gushing song no more.

Deal gently with her—thou art dear,
Beyond what vestal lips have told;
And, like a lamp from fountains clear,
She turns confiding to thy fold;
She round thy sweet domestic bower
The wreaths of changeless love shall twine
Watch for thy step at vesper hour,
And blend her holiest prayer with thine.

Deal gently, thou, when far away,
Mid stranger scenes her foot shall rove,
Nor let thy tender cares decay—
The soul of woman lives on love.
And shouldst thou wondering, mark a tear
Unconscious from her eyelid break,
Be pitiful, and soothe the fear
That man's strong heart can ne'er par-
take.

A mother yields her gem to thee,
On thy true breast to sparkle rare—
She places 'neath thy household tree
The idol of her fondest care;
And by thy trust to be forgiven
When judgment wakes in terror wild,
By all the treasured hopes of heaven,
Deal gently with the widow's child.

It is pleasant in the down hill of the
life of the old hero, to find a just appre-
ciation of his merits taking place of the ran-
cour with which he was so lavishly assailed.
—With his setting sun, we say in all
earnestness, "requiescat in pace."

ANDREW JACKSON.

I love that staunch old man;
His heart has ever stood
As firm as adamant rock,
When for his country's good.

'Twas well for thee he had
The helm, my native land!
When angry surges roared, and strove
The ship of State to strand.

Firm as the living rock,
He set his noble form
Against the direst, heaviest stroke,
Of all that fearful storm!

His reputation he
Committed to his God,
And sternly and unwav'ringly
The course of duty trod!

Unmoved he still withstood
The blast of bitter wrath,
He could not fail, for principle
Upheld him in his path!

The tempest passed away,
The sky became serene,
And all unscathed, and still erect,
That stern old man was seen.

I verily believe
That God, who loves to bless,
Exalted him to save the land,
In this her worst distress.

I'll ere reverse thy name,
America's own son!
And in my heart I'll prize thee next
To peerless Washington.

May long before our sight
The noble virtues shine!
And when death calls for thee, old chief,
An end of peace be thine.

WHAT I HATE.

I hate the toothache, when with madden-
ing jumps,
Like torren wild, it raves among the
stumps;

I hate the whole catalogue of aches,
Distempers, fevers hot, and ague shakes.

I hate long stories and short ears of corn,
A costly farm house and a shabby barn;
More curs than pigs, no books but many
guns,

Sore toes, tight boots, old debts, and paper
duns.

I hate tight lacing, and loose conversation;
Abundant gab and little information;
The fool who sings in bed, and snores in
meeting,

Who laughs while talking and who talks
while eating.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—At the cele-
bration of the 4th inst., in Richmond, the
following sentiment was sent in by a lady:
THE UNION: The citadel of the Universe,
to which Freedom has retreated as her last
fortress.—Let not her walls, cemented by
the blood of our fathers, be rent by the in-
terine broils of her sons:

The glittering flag that o'er us shines,
Is lit with stars of kindred light—
And blended, wave in glowing lines:
Those stripes that speak a nation's might.

Whereupon Mr. Ritchie (the gallant
editor of the Richmond Enquirer) exclaimed:
Union to the fair antithesis of that toast!
—Union to a man worthy of her.

FATAL MISCHIEF.—Some boys in
Cincinnati pelted a bull in his enclosure
until he madly broke out; at the head of
Vine street Cincinnati, and rushed into a
house, going to death a woman who was sit-
ting nursing her child. This awful casu-
ality was the work of a parcel of idle wick-
ed boys, and should be a warning to others
of like character, in town or country.

Monitor.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the under-mentioned land offices in the State of ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designa-
ted, to-wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday, the second day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.
Township four, of range one.
Township three, of range two.
Townships six and seven, of range five.
Township fourteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermen-
tioned townships and parts of townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.
Township seven, of range six.
Townships one, two, and three, of range seventeen.
South of the base line, and West of the meridian.
Sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eight-
teen and nineteen, in township eight, of
range seven.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of
range eight.
Township nine, of range ten.
The west half of township ten, and the
four westernmost tiers of sections in town-
ship eleven, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Mon-
day, the sixteenth day of October, next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.
Township one, of range eighteen.
Township four, of ranges twenty-three
and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the
disposal of the public lands within the
limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and west of the meridian.
Township fourteen, of range eighteen.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of
range twenty-three.
Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six
and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the under-
mentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit:

South of the base line, and west of the meridian.
Townships five and six, of range twenty-
three.
Township seven, of range twenty-four.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range
twenty-five.
Townships five and six, of range twenty-
six.
Fractional township nineteen, on the
west side of Red river, and fractional town-
ship twenty, of range twenty-seven.
Township sixteen, and fractional town-
ship twenty, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at HELENA, com-
mencing on Monday, the sixth day of No-
vember next, for the disposal of the pub-
lic lands within the limits of Township
seventeen, south of the base line, of
Range two, west of the 5th principal meri-
dian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of
schools, military, or other purposes, will
be excluded from sale.
The sales will each be kept open for two
weeks, (unless the lands are sooner dis-
posed of,) and no longer; and no private
entries of land in the townships so offered
will be admitted, until after the expiration
of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this eighth day of June,
Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption
Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-
emption to any lands within the limits of
the townships above enumerated is required
to establish the same, to the satisfaction
of the Register and Receiver of the proper
land office, and make payment therefor, as
soon as practicable after seeing this notice,
and before the day appointed for the com-
mencement of the public sale of the town-
ship, embracing the tract claimed, above
designated; otherwise such claim will be
forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned have just received a
quantity of SOUTHERN HARMONIES
for sale on Commission at
\$12 per dozen or 125 per copy Cash.
S. P. HUDSON & Co.

WM. B. MARTIN,
AND
LEMOUEL J. STANDEFER,

WILL practice Law together in all of
the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb
Counties, Ala. All business committed to
their charge will receive strict attention.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the under-mentioned land offices in the State of LOUISIANA, at the periods hereinafter designa-
ted, to-wit:

At the Land Office at OUCHITA, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.
Township six, of range three.
Townships four, five, and six, of range
four.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range
five.
Township seven, of range six.
Townships four, five, six, and seven, of
range seven.
Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of
range eight.
Township fifteen, of range nine.
Townships fifteen and sixteen, of range
ten.
Townships thirteen and fifteen, of range
eleven.
Fractional township twenty-three, of
range thirteen.
Section twenty-seven; the east half of
the north-west quarter and south half of
section twenty-eight; the west half of the
north-east quarter, the north-west quarter,
the west half of the south-west quarter,
and the east half of the south-east quarter
of section thirty-three; sections thirty-four,
thirty-five, and thirty-six; the north half
of section thirty-eight; sections forty,
forty-two, and forty-four; lots seven and
eight, in section forty-five; section forty-
six, except lots three, four and five; sec-
tion forty-seven; section forty-eight, ex-
cept lots two, three, six, seven, eleven,
twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; sections for-
ty-nine, fifty, and fifty-two, in township thir-
teen, of range twelve.
The west half of the north-east quar-
ter of section eight, in township six, of range
six.
And the west half of the north-west quar-
ter of section twenty-three, in township e-
leven, of range ten.

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the six-
teenth day of October, next, for the dispo-
sal of the unappropriated vacant public
lands, to which no "private claims" are
alleged under existing laws, within the limits
of the undermentioned townships and
parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.
Township ten, except sections six and
seven, and township eleven, except sec-
tions four, nine, ten, sixteen, twenty, twen-
ty-one, and twenty-eight, in township three,
inclusive, of range five.
Township one, of ranges seven and
eight.
Townships one and twenty-one, of range
nine.
Township one, fractional township thir-
teen, north and east of Red river, and town-
ships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seven-
teen, of range ten.
Townships four, sixteen, and seventeen,
of range eleven.
Townships four and seventeen, of range
twelve.
Fractional townships four, five, and
six, bordering on the Sabine river, and
townships seven and eight, of range thir-
teen.

At the Land Office at OPELOUSAS, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships & parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude and East of the meridian.
Township ten, of range one.
Fractional sections eleven, twelve, thir-
teen, and twenty-four, in township nine, of
range eight.
Fractional township nine, south of Grand
river, of range nine.
Fractional township ten, south and west
of Grand river, except sections fifteen, six-
teen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, and the
unsurveyed portions of the fractional
sections twenty and twenty-eight, lying
north and east of Bayou Pigeon, of range
eleven.

South of the 31st of Latitude, and West of the meridian.
Township four, of ranges four and five.
Townships three and four, and sec-
tions one to thirteen, inclusive, and sec-
tion twenty-four, in township eleven, of
range six.
Township four, of ranges seven, eight,
and nine.
Townships three and four, of ranges ten
and eleven.
Township six, of range twelve.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.
Fractional township two, of range three.
North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.
Fractional townships four and five, south
of Red river, of range two.

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of November next, for the
disposal of the unappropriated vacant pub-
lic lands, to which no "private claims" are
alleged under existing laws, within the
limits of the undermentioned townships
and parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.
Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

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ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
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township twenty-one; and sections or lots
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ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
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township twenty-one; and sections or lots
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ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in
township twenty-one; and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, East of the meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.

Fractional township twelve, east of Grand river; fractional sections twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in township fifteen, and fractional township sixteen, of range twelve.

Fractional township sixteen, of range thirteen.

Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township twenty-three and fractional sections two, three, four, five, ten, eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four, of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, and sections eighteen to thirty-six, inclusive, in township nineteen; township twenty; sections one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, inclusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty, inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, eighteen, and twenty one, in township twenty-one, of range seventeen.

Sections five, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-two, and fractional section twenty-five in township twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections nineteen, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and thirty, in township twenty-three; fractional sections three, four, and five, and nine to fourteen, inclusive, in township twenty-four of range twenty.

Fractional sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections seven, eight, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-one.

Sections one to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-one to thirty inclusive, in township fifteen; sections thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township sixteen; sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township seventeen; sections three and four, and nine to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

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Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 7—No. 37.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1843.

Whole No. 349.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, and also for blanks, except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting Circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

OH! HEED NOT THE TALE.

Oh! heed not the tale that the bowl
Is a soothing oblivion to sorrow,
Oh! think not again that the soul
A feast from the wine-cup may borrow;
'Tis but a false tale that the foul fiend employs
To capture the soul; it deceives and destroys.

Oh! think not that ever the wine
Will render thee wiser or better,
Its poison the heart will entwine,
And bind with its horrible fetter;
The soul 'twill enslave—the mind 'twill debas.

And leave naught behind it but death or disgrace.

Believe not again that the ale
Is a harbor of refuge in trouble,
Lead never again the false tale
That turn our pleasures can double;
Our pain, grief and sorrow 'twill ever increase,
And the sting which it gives us can never again cease.

Oh! think not when once you begin,
That you can be free any longer—
Intemperance is a foul sin,
Whose grasp will grow stronger & stronger;
For alas! there's no power the victim can save
Till he sinks with his misery into the grave.

Then tarry no more with the wine—
Look not on the cup when its red,
To day you may stand by its shrine,
To morrow may lie with the dead;
Now's the time—though the victim of rum
May not heed,
Now reform, oh reform, for there's danger indeed.

TEMPERANCE BARD.
Beech Spring, Harris co. Ga.

NEWSPAPERS.—"Encourage liberty of speech therefore! Encourage it in your temples of justice—in your lecture rooms—in all the business of life—but above all in your newspapers! Your newspapers are the mightiest preachers of the earth—they are more numerous, more active, more listened to; and with them—liberty of speech is every thing; not every thing for them for they can get along, and do get along, and as you may see and prosper all the better, and grow the richer sometimes, for not being permitted to think for themselves, or to speak above their breath, but every thing for you every thing for your children—every thing for your country—every thing for Mankind!"

John Neal.

WATER.—There is nothing more beautiful than water.—Look at it when you will, in any of its thousand, thousand forms, in motion or at rest, dripping from the moss of the spring or leaping in the thunder of the cataract, it has always the same wonderful, surpassing beauty. Its clear transparency, the grace of its every possible motion, the brilliant sheen of its form and its majestic march in the flood, are matched untriedly by no other element. Who has not blessed it unawares?—If objects meet the eye have any effect upon our happiness, water is the first of human blessings. It is the gladdest thing under heaven. The inspired writers use it constantly as an image for gladness—and "crystal waters" is the beautiful type of Apocalypse for the joy of the New Jerusalem. I bless God for its daily usefulness; but it is because it is an every day blessing that its splendor is unnoticed, its value unappreciated.—Take a child to it, and he claps his hands with delight; present it to any one in a new form, and his senses are bewildered. The man of warm imagination who looks for the first time on Niagara, feels an impulse to leap in, which is almost irresistible. What is it but a delicious fascination—the same spell which, in the loveliness of a woman, or the glory of a sun-set cloud, draws you to the one, and makes you long for the golden wings of the other!

Correspondence of the Western Citizen.

DESTRUCTION OF THE INQUISITION AT MADRID.

BALTIMORE, May 1, 1843.

Mr. Eastman—Among my fellow passengers on the Ohio river, was Col. Lehmanousky, formerly an officer under Napoleon, and now a minister of the Lutheran Church. He, however, remembers the scenes of olden times, and describes them with wonderful interest.

"In the year 1809," said Col. Lehmanousky, "being then at Madrid, My attention was directed to the inquisition in the neighborhood of that city. Napoleon had previously issued a decree for the suppression of this institution wherever his victorious troops should extend their arms. I remembered Marshal Soult, then Gov. of Madrid, of this decree, who directed me to proceed to destroy it. I informed him that my regiment, the 9th of the Polish Lancers, were insufficient for such a service, but that if he would give me two additional regiments, I would undertake the work. He accordingly gave me the two required regiments, one of which, the 117th, was under the command of Col. De Lile, who is now, like myself, a minister of the gospel. He is pastor of the Evangelical Churches in Maryland. With these troops, I proceeded forthwith to the inquisition, which was situated about five miles from the city. The inquisition was surrounded with a wall of great strength, and defended by about four hundred soldiers. When we arrived at the walls, I addressed one of the sentinels; and summoned the holy fathers to surrender to the imperial army, and open the gates of the inquisition. The sentinel, who was standing on the wall, appeared to enter into conversation for a few moments with some one within, at the close of which he presented his musket and shot one of my men. This was a signal for attack, and I ordered my troops to fire upon those who appeared on the walls.

It was obvious that it was an unequal warfare. The walls of the inquisition were covered with the soldiers of the holy office; there was also a breastwork upon the wall, behind which they kept continually, only as they partially exposed themselves as they discharged their muskets. Our troops were in the open plain, and exposed to a destructive fire. We had no cannon nor could we scale the walls, and the gates successfully resisted all attempts at forcing them. I saw that it was necessary to change the mode of attack, and directed some trees to be cut down and trimmed and brought on the ground to be used as battering rams. Two of these were taken up by detachments of men, as numerous as could work to advantage, and brought to bear upon the walls with all the power which they could exert regardless of the fire which was poured upon them from the walls. Presently the walls began to tremble, and under the well directed and persevering application of the ram, a breach was made, and the imperial troops rushed into the Inquisition. Here we met with an accident which nothing but Jesuitical effrontery is equal to. This Inquisitor General, followed by the father confessors, in their priestly robes, all came out of their rooms, as we were making our way into the interior of the Inquisition, and with long faces, and their arms crossed over their breasts, their fingers resting on their shoulders, as though they had been dead to all the noise of the attack and defence, and had but just learned what was going on; they addressed themselves in language of rebuke to their own soldiers, saying, "Why do you fight our friends the French?"

Their intention, apparently, was to make us think that this defence was wholly unauthorized by them, hoping, if they could produce in our minds a belief that they were friendly, they should have a better opportunity in the confusion and plunder of the inquisition to escape. Their artifice was too shallow and did not succeed. I caused them to be placed under guard, and all the soldiers of the inquisition to be secured as prisoners. We then proceeded to examine this prison house of hell. We passed through room after room, found alters, and crucifixes, and wax candles in abundance, but we could discover no evidences of iniquity being practiced there, nothing of those peculiar features which we expected to find in an inquisition. Here was beauty and splendor, and the most perfect order on which my eyes had ever rested. The architecture, the proportions, were perfect. The ceilings and floors of wood were scoured until highly polished. The marble floors were arranged with a strict regard to order. There was every thing to please the eye and gratify a cultivated taste; but where were those horrid instruments of torture of which we had been told, where those dungeons in which human beings were said to be buried alive? We searched in vain. The holy Fathers assumed us that they had been misled—that we had seen all—and I was prepared to give up the search that this inquisition was different from others of which I had heard.

But Col. De Lile was not so ready as myself to give up the search, and said to me, "Colonel, you are commander to-day, and as you say, so it must be, but if you will be advised by me, let this marble floor be examined more. Let some water be brought in and poured upon it, and we will watch and see if there is any place through which

it passes more freely than others." I replied to him, "do as you please, Col.," and ordered water to be brought in accordingly. The slabs of marble were large and beautifully polished. When the water had been poured over the floor, much to the dissatisfaction of the Inquisitors, a careful examination was made of every seam in the floor, to see if the water passed through. Presently Col. De Lile exclaimed that he had found it. By the side of one of these marble slabs the water passed through fast, as though there was opening beneath. All hands were now at work for further discovery. The officers with their swords, and the soldiers with their bayonets, seeking to clear out the seam and pry up the slab. Others with the butts of their muskets striking the slab with all their might to break it, while the priests remonstrated against our desecrating their holy and beautiful house. While thus engaged, a soldier who was striking with the butt of his musket, struck a spring and the marble slab flew up. Then the faces of the Inquisitors grew pale, and as Belshazzar, when the hand writing appeared on the wall so did these men of bellial shake and quake in every bone and joint, and sinew. We looked beneath the marble slab, now partly up, and we saw a stair case. I stepped to the table and took from the candlestick one of the candles, four feet in length, which was burning, that I might explore what was below us; and as I was doing so I was arrested by one of the inquisitors, who laid his hand gently on my arm, and with a very demure and holy look, said, "My son, you must not take that with your profane and bloody hand; it is holy." "Well, well, I said, I want something that is holy to see if it will not shed light on iniquity; I will bear the responsibility." I took the candle and proceeded down the staircase.—I now discovered why the water revealed to us this passage. Under the floor was a tight seal, except at the trap door, which could not be rendered close; hence the success of Col. De Lile's experiment. As we reached the foot of the stairs, we entered a large square room, which was called the Hall of Judgment. In the centre of it was a large block and a chain fastened to it. On this they had been accustomed to place the accused chained to his seat. On one side of the room was one elevated seat, called the Throne of Judgment. This the Inquisitor General occupied, and on either side were less elevated for the holy fathers when engaged in the solemn business of the holy inquisition. From this room we proceeded to the right, and obtained access to small cells, extending the entire length of the edifice; and here, what a sight met our eyes! How has the benevolent religion of Jesus been abused and slandered by its professed friends!

The cells were places of solitary confinement, where the wretched objects of inquisitorial hate were confined year after year, till death released them of their sufferings, and there their bodies were suffered to remain until they were entirely decayed, and the rooms had become fit for others to occupy. To prevent this practice, being offensive to those who occupied the inquisition there were flues or tubes extending to the open air, sufficiently capacious to carry off the odor from these decaying bodies. In these cells we found the remains of some who had paid the debt of nature some of them had been dead apparently but a short time, while others nothing remained but their bones, still chained to the floor of their dungeons. In others we found the living sufferer of every age and of both sexes, from the young men and maidens to those of three score and ten years, all as naked as when they were born into the world. Our soldiers immediately applied themselves to releasing these captives of their chains; strip themselves in part of their own clothing to cover these wretched beings, were exceedingly anxious to bring them up to the light of the day. But aware of danger, I insisted on their wants being supplied, and being brought gradually to the light as they could bear it.

When we had explored these cells, and opened the prison doors of those who yet survived, we proceeded to explore another room upon the left. Here we found the instruments of torture, of every kind which the ingenuity of men or devils could invent. At the sight of them the fury of our soldiers refused any longer to be restrained. They declared that every inquisitor, monk or soldier of the establishment deserved to be put to the torture. We did not attempt any longer to restrain them. They commenced at once the work of torture with the Holy Fathers. I remained till I saw four different kinds of torture applied; and retired from the awful scene, which terminated not while one individual remained of former guilty inmates of this anti-chamber of hell on whom they could wreak revenge. As soon as the poor sufferers from the cells of the inquisition could with safety be brought out of their prison to the day, (news having been spread far and near, that numbers had been rescued from the inquisition) all who had been deprived of friends by the holy office, came to inquire if theirs were among the number.

Of what a meeting was there—about an hundred who had been buried alive for many years, were now restored to the active world, and many of them found here a son and there a daughter, here a sister and there a brother, and some alas! could recognize no friends. The scene was such that no tongue can describe. When this work of recognition was over, to complete the business in which I had engaged, I went to Madrid and obtained a large quantity of gun-powder which I placed underneath the edifice, and in its vaults; and as we applied the slow match, there was a joyful sight to thousands of admiring eyes.—Oh! it would have done your hearts good to see it; the walls and massive turrets of that proud edifice, were raised towards the heavens, and the inquisition of Madrid was no more."

H. H. K.

THE RATTLE-SNAKE.

A REMARKABLE STORY RESPECTING ITS POISON.

To give you an idea of the long time this poison retains its property, I shall relate a curious but well authenticated series of facts, which took place in a Central district of the State of Pennsylvania, some twelve or fifteen years ago.

A farmer was so slightly bit through the foot by a rattlesnake, as he was walking to view his ripening cornfields, that the pain felt was thought by him to have been a scratch of a thorn, not having seen or heard the reptile. Upon his return home, he felt on a sudden, violently sick at the stomach, vomited with great pain, and died within a few hours.

Twelve months after this, the eldest son, who had taken his father's boots put them on, and went to church at some distance. On his going to bed that night, whilst drawing off his boots, he felt slightly scratched on the leg, but merely mentioned it to his wife, and rubbed the place with his hand. In a few hours afterwards, he was awakened by violent pain; complained of a general giddiness, frequently, and expired before any succor could be applied with success. The cause of his illness was also quite a mystery.

In the course of time his effects were sold, and a second brother, through filial affection, purchased the boots, and if I remember rightly, put them on about two years after. As he drew them on, he felt a scratch, and complained of it, when the widowed sister being present, recollected that the same pain had been felt by her husband on the like occasion. The youth suffered and died in the same way that his father and brother died before him.

These repeated and singular deaths being rumored in the country, a medical gentleman called on the friends of the deceased, to inquire into the particulars, and at once pronounced their deaths to have been caused by venom.—The boots then had been the cause of complaint, were brought to him, when he cut one of them open with care, and discovered the extreme point of the fang of a rattlesnake issuing from the leather, and assured the people that this had done all the mischief. To prove this satisfactorily, he scratched with it the nose of a dog, and the dog died in a few hours, from the poisonous effects it was still able to convey. In confirmation of these facts, I am told by native Americans, that arrows dipped in rattlesnake venom, would carry death for ages after.

Anderton's Notes on the Rattle-Snake.

NOVEL METHOD OF MAKING SALT.—The Cincinnati Chronicle says.

"We are informed that in digging one of the salt wells of the Kenhawa, a vein of carbureted hydrogen (inflammable gas) was struck and that the gas comes up in large quantities, mixed with the salt water. The proprietor has contrived to separate the gas from the water; and while the water is conveyed into the boilers through one set of pipes, the gas is conveyed into another set under the boilers, where it is inflamed, and evaporates the water! Thus the same well yields the water, to make salt, and the fuel to evaporate it.

"We are informed that salt is actually manufactured at this well, at the net cost of two per cent per bushel. If nature continues to yield this double product, this well will be worth more than a silver mine."

A LARGE GRAPE.—The New Orleans Courier of the 27th ult. says:—"We yesterday saw a single grape sold for three dollars! It came from the garden of Mr. Lenex. These grapes, thus offered for sale, are the largest we ever beheld, weighing some of them five or six pounds!!!! This may appear incredible, but it is strictly true." The Courier can take our hat.

Mo. Herald.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A NATIONAL BANK.

That our currency is sounder than it has been for twenty years past; that trade is wholesome and active; that our commerce is in proportion to the natural relations of production and consumption, and supply & demand; that our agriculture has improved and extended in all directions; and that our to admit their existence, and the party prominent as to force even factious bigotry manufactures are more thriving and vigorous than they have been since the establishment of our Gov't are facts that have become soials of the day to proclaim the truth, even in opposition to their usual tactics of making its concealment or perversion conducive to their interests.

If the condition of our country be thus prosperous in all its varied relations now, it is so not only without a national bank and an expanded balloon-currency, but in defiance of the labored efforts of bigoted party to hinder and obstruct, defeat and baffle this enviable state of the people. We are bound to consider it not only as the triumph of in-

dustry over the artificial facilities by which idleness continues to riot in spurious wealth but as the triumph of reason and common sense over the fallacies of faction, as well as the reasonable designs of demagogues, who plot public mischief as a means of private aggrandizement. The facts themselves form an array of our social relations of labor and economy, which effectually explodes all the elaborate sophisms, of factiousists to establish the necessity, usefulness or expediency of a system of national credits calculated to give expansion to the currency, or impart a morbid activity to the operations of trade.

From the Greensboro Beacon.

"We were compelled last week for want of space to cut short our notice of the speculation of the Flag of the Union, of the 28th ult., as to the cause that has produced the extraordinary change in political sentiment in South Alabama, as demonstrated in the late congressional elections. The Flag gives all the credit to "democratic principles"—we ascribe our success, in part, to another cause—the influence exerted by Mr. Calhoun's position as a candidate for the Presidency. If this opinion be not correct—how can the Flag account, satisfactorily, for the increase of democratic votes in the first district? In 1840—the vote cast for Van Buren was 2,987—in the late election the vote cast for Judge Goldthwaite, was 4,708—an increase of 1,721 votes! Did "democratic principles," alone, effect this change? The Tariff, Bank, and Distribution questions were not more ably discussed in the late canvass, than in 1840—nor was the political excitement so great, as is evinced in the falling off of the aggregate political strength of the district nearly one thousand votes; and yet the vote polled for Judge Goldthwaite shows a most extraordinary democratic gain. If this gain be entirely attributable to "democratic principles"—why is it, with the full benefit of these principles, that Mr. Van Buren in 1840 received only 2,987 votes? The Flag will have to tax its ingenuity for a better reason; or, in candor, admit the only other cause, which, in connection with "democratic principles," could have produced this result.

In the second district, we find, the same result—so far as the returns have been received and those yet to come in, will not materially alter it—as in the first. In the counties of Montgomery, Russell, Barbour, and Pike the democratic gain over Mr. Van Buren's vote in 1840—is 659; and the gain over the congressional election of 1841 in the same counties is 1401. Why is it, that "democratic principles," in the person of Mr. Belser, received a more cordial support in 1843, when—owing to the short period between his nomination and the election he was unable to canvass the district—they were but partially discussed, than in the person of Mr. Van Buren in 1840—when the same principles, were the theme of daily and constant discussion? May it not, in part, at least, be attributed to the fact that Mr. Belser, was known to the people as a zealous and ardent supporter of Mr. Calhoun for the presidency?

In the third district the vote of Mr. Lewis was 393 less than the vote for Mr. Van Buren in 1840; and 833 greater than the congressional vote of 1841. Had Jefferson been true to himself and to the democratic party, the majority for Mr. Lewis would have been equal to Mr. Van Buren's majority in 1840; and, be it remembered that Mr. Lewis but partially canvassed the district.

In the fourth district Mr. Payne received within 106 votes of Mr. Van Buren's vote in 1840; and one thousand two hundred and seventy votes over the vote polled for him (Mr. P.) in the district in 1841.

In the seventh district, the majority for McConnell, and the vote polled for Daily, make an aggregate nearly equal to Van Buren's majority in 1840.

In five of our congressional districts, therefore, the demonstrations of public sentiment, as evinced in the result of the late congressional elections, are decidedly favorable to Mr. Calhoun.

The figures arraigned by the Flag to disprove our position still further illustrates this fact. They are as follows—to which we have appended the respective majorities.

Van Buren 1840.	Payne 1843.
Tuscaloosa, 938	559—V. B. maj. 79
Greene, 788	660—" " 123
Sumter, 1180	1102—" " 75
Pickens, 779	854—Payne " 75
Fayette, 819	823—" " 4
4504	4298

In three counties in this district, therefore, the vote for Van Buren in 1840, exceeds the vote for Mr. P. in the late election 355; and in the two remaining counties Mr. Payne's majority is 79—total majority for Van Buren 206 votes. These are the figures paraded by Flag to prove that "democratic principles," alone, effected so marvelous a change in public sentiment. It will be recollected that Mr. Payne received this vote almost without an effort, whilst his opponent, was in the field from the commencement of the campaign until its close. The whigs were active and zealous—their candidate was industrious and persevering, and yet Mr. Payne, the Calhoun candidate—notwithstanding his having been confined to his room by sickness during two weeks of the canvass—received 4,293 votes—being but 106 votes less than the vote polled in 1840, for Van Buren, who, in the discussions that preceded the presidential elec-

tion had the full benefit of "democratic principles."

The congressional vote of 1841 compared with that of the present year, strengthens the position we have assumed. In 1841 the issue was democratic principles, vs. the policy—so far as developed, of the whig party—the same issue—with this addition—the prospect of Mr. Calhoun's receiving the democratic nomination for the Presidency—is now presented. Mark the result of each election.

	1841	1843	In. vote in 1843.
Tuscaloosa,	594	859	265
Greene,	424	660	236
Sumter,	994	1102	108
Pickens,	559	854	295
Fayette,	587	823	236

3123 4298 1170
In 1841 the issue rested alone upon "democratic principles," and we find our strength to have then consisted, in this district, of three thousand one hundred and twenty eight votes. Now, with the bare prospect of the nomination of Mr. Calhoun before us, it has increased eleven hundred and seventy votes! And, as we have before shown, the same influence has been felt in our elections throughout South Alabama. In this opinion we are sustained by a respectable cotemporary—the Montgomery Advertiser—who says:

"There is another reason, (for our success) a new name has come before the people calculated to fill every man's heart with confidence, a name of their own South, a name closely connected with its interests, its institutions and its political doctrines, a name which they can love honor and cherish as one worthy to follow after that of Washington and Jefferson. Yes, to the probability that Mr. Calhoun's name may be selected from among the many before the people, for the office of chief Magistrate of the Union do we attribute the change that has already taken place in South Alabama."

In our next we will show the position in which the friends of Mr. Calhoun in South Alabama placed themselves, upon the subject of the Presidency, prior to the election.

PHENOMENON.—A friend who has just returned from the South tells us that, about forty miles this side of Tuscaloosa, on the road to Huntsville, the driver pointed to a large hole in the field, which he said was the greatest curiosity in the world. The passengers went to the spot, and found a round hole, about seventy feet in diameter, with the earth on all sides apparently solid and overgrown with grass. There was water at the bottom, apparently a hundred feet from the surface. It is at the top of a ridge of earth, upon which, at the distance of twenty rods, stood the deserted dwelling of the owner of the plantation. The driver stated that about three years ago, in the dusk of evening, the planter was startled by a rumbling noise and, stepping from his door, was astonished to find that a magnificent pine tree, more than a hundred feet high, and a noble oak, which stood by its side in the open field, had both disappeared! On going to the spot, this hole appeared; but nothing was to be seen of the trees, nor has the top of them been reached, though a sounding line has been sent down three hundred feet. The planter deemed it unsafe to remain so near a neighbor to such a catastrophe: lest that should befall him, and his family which befell the pine and the oak, and so he removed to another house, a mile distant. Yet nothing of the kind has happened since, and the wonder still remains unaccounted for.

EXECUTION OF TWO SLAVES.—Frightful Consternation.—On Friday, the 25th ult., in Laurens district, S. C., the two slaves found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Garrett were executed according to sentence. Three or four thousand people were present. The woman confessed her guilt, was penitent, said she deserved death, and that she was instigated to, and assisted in committing the deed by the negro man Randall—all of which he positively denied, and was as stubborn as a mule to the last. A spectator says it was truly affecting to see four little children, belonging to the guilty woman—two pair of twins, none of them old enough to walk. She told her husband, children, and other negroes, to take warning from her how they listened to the advice of evil-doers. At precisely 1 o'clock the plank was knocked from under them, and they were launched into eternity. After they had hung about five minutes, from some cause there seemed to be a panic in the crowd, when the cry of "mad-dog," "earthquake," &c., was raised by some mischievous persons, and a general rush of the spectators took place, running in every direction and over one another, horses breaking loose and dashing through the crowd crippling women and children, and several of the latter separated and lost from their parents; providentially no lives were lost. The writer describes the scene as awful in the extreme, reminding him of a terrific tornado. In fifteen or twenty minutes order was again restored, and the criminals were cut down. Drunkenness and rioting prevailed round the village in the evening.

A London paper recommends the following simple remedy against that complaint, a troublesome acquaintance. "If he is poor lend him some money; if he is rich ask him to lend you some; both methods are said to be effectual."

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, September 20, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

The way to make Van Buren appear strong.

That intemperate Van Buren paper, the Flag of the Union, publishes the communication in favor of Mr. Van Buren, which appeared in our paper some three weeks ago; yet the Flag has never published either of our articles on the same subject. Why is this? Is either of our articles longer than that communication? There is very little difference. The Flag comments at considerable length on our articles; and we again ask, if that communication, without a name is published, why was not one of our articles? We think we know the reason. We spoke out candidly, as to Mr. Van Buren's want of popularity in the south—we wrote nothing to gull the people—we wrote the truth—we could not manufacture public opinion, or misrepresent it, for the purpose of making Mr. Van Buren appear more popular than he really was.

If other papers think they can deceive their democratic brethren, as to Mr. Van Buren's strength, by publishing anonymous communications, they will find themselves mistaken. At all events, by so eagerly seizing upon, and republishing communications, when they cannot know from whence they come, they place themselves very much in the attitude of drowning men who catch at straws.

THE TEST OF VAN BUREN'S STRENGTH.

Let Calhoun, Cass, Johnson, Buchanan and Van Buren all take the field, as candidates for the Presidency. Each man should then have to run upon his own popularity, and the strength of each would be proved beyond all doubt.

Well, if this were done, there is no reasonable probability that Mr. Van Buren could obtain the electoral vote of a single State!!—Calhoun would defeat him in the North; Johnson and Cass would defeat him in the West; Johnson and Calhoun in the North. Even his own State, New York, would treat him as it did in 1840—ass by him and take some other man. And Pennsylvania would go for Buchanan.

Each of these men could get the electoral vote of one or more States, except Mr. Van Buren! And he could not get one!—So, where is it? It cannot be pointed out. This is a fair test, by which to try the popularity of each man. Tried by this test, it is plain, that Mr. Van Buren has no strength, except such as he may get after the people's favorites are put aside for his benefit.

Is it right for a few old party leaders, by their management for Mr. Van Buren's benefit, to keep down those whom the people wish to elevate?—Shall the people have their choice, or must Mr. Van Buren be forced upon them by party leaders?

We believe these facts—and believing them, it is our duty to speak them freely. The present is no time for concealment or deception. If however, a majority of the National Convention should decide differently, we shall then have good reason to believe we are mistaken. And should Mr. Van Buren obtain the nomination, we sincerely hope he may be able to unite the democratic party in his support, and we will cheerfully do all in our power to bring about so desirable an event.

The Cherokee.—Later accounts contradict the report of the murder of John Ross principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. The report of the murder of Elijah Hicks and Isaac Busheyhead. (Both "Ross men") and the dangerous wounding of David Vann Treasurer of the Nation, has not been contradicted; on the contrary, we see it stated that John Work, the murderer of Busheyhead, was arrested at Springfield, Missouri, by Mr. James P. Miller, Deputy Marshal of Arkansas.

CHAMBERS HERALD.

We have received the first number of a new paper bearing the above title, which was published on the 12th inst. at Layfayette, Chambers County, Alabama. In the first number, the Publishers, Messrs. Brittan & Marshall, have raised the Calhoun flag. The number before us is neatly executed, and judging from its contents, ably edited. We sincerely wish them patronage commensurate with the value of their paper and the goodness of the cause in which they are engaged. We extract the following article from the first number in which very good and sufficient reasons are given for preferring the nomination of Mr. Calhoun for the next Presidency, and at the same time, a determination expressed to give a hearty support to whomsoever may be the nominee of the National Convention.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Our readers will discover that we have placed at the head of our columns the name of John C. Calhoun, as our favorite for the next Presidency. We are not unapprised of the fact, that there exists great diver-

sity of opinion among our political friends, as to the man who shall be chosen to lead the Democratic phalanx to the glorious victory which awaits them in 1844—and though we shall give hearty support to whomsoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, yet we hesitate not to express the opinion that Carolina's (we should rather say, the Nation's) gifted son—the valiant defender and the able expositor of our blood bought charter, will more effectually rally the Democrats than any other man in our party. The Democratic party, confident of the purity and correctness of their political creed, desire that the next Presidential contest shall be one on principle—the people are tired of false issues—are sickened with appeals made to their senses—they expect their judgment to be addressed, and are anxious that an issue, involving the adverse principles of the two antagonist parties in the country, be submitted to them. If this be done we have no fears as to the result. We have unlimited confidence in the affection of the American people for the particular form of government (a constitutional Republic) adopted by our ancestral patriots—and they desire not a "splendid government" at so great a cost as innovations upon the Constitution and the destruction of State sovereignty, both necessary as means and attaching as consequences to the adoption of the measures of the Whig party. Who then, of all the prominent Democrats in the country, can be selected as a candidate to represent more truly the views and political faith of the Republican party than John C. Calhoun, who at every effort made by Mr. Clay and his followers to break down the old landmarks of the government, has, by his energies and his gigantic powers of mind and argument, defended the people's constitution—who, when the tocsin of alarm has been sounded has ever promptly and boldly come to the fearless advocacy of the people's cause, the country's safety, and the Union's prosperity? Answering this question ourselves, we unhesitatingly say no man—and in so doing, we mean not to question the Democracy or to reflect upon the political integrity of any of the several prominent men, whose names are mentioned in connection with the office of President. It is to the interest of the country that the policy of our government should be permanently established; and what we ask is so well calculated to effect this desirable end as the decision of the people directly upon the opposing principles and creeds of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun? The election of either of these two (in a contest with each other) will amount to the adoption of the principles of the one and the condemnation of the course of the other—such a contest decided, will at once determine all speculation as to the destiny of our government. With Calhoun at the head of the administration, our country will at once resume her onward march to greatness, while the elevation of Clay, we honestly believe, will banish the genius of liberty from the shores of Columbia. She cannot survive the abandonment, by the people, of Democratic principles. We call upon all good men and true, particularly those who have sworn eternal allegiance to State Rights principles, to rally to the support of our favorite candidate; and through him and with him, once again place the ship of State in the channel of Republicanism and safety. When the country calls, who will tarry?

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—James Johnson, a citizen of Russell county, in this State, was killed by lightning while crossing the bridge at Columbus, Geo., on the 4th inst. He was standing in the window of the bridge at the time he was struck. The bridge was slightly damaged.

Wetumpka Argus.

Mrs. Walker, wife of William Walker, Esq. of Harris county, Georgia, while crossing the bridge over Mulberry creek, in her carriage, on the 25th ult., was precipitated with the vehicle into the stream, and before assistance could be rendered she was unfortunately drowned.

Wetumpka Argus.

NEW PROCESS OF COUNTERFEITING.—The Cincinnati Sun says: "We have heard it asserted that a process of counterfeiting bills has been discovered in this city by the daguerotype, which will become a subject for legislation, or the whole country will be flooded with notes that cannot be detected, so perfectly are they drawn from the originals."

THE MORMONS.—Considerable trouble is anticipated, says the St. Louis New Era, between the people of Hancock county and the Mormons. The latter it appears have for a long time made themselves obnoxious to the citizens of Hancock. A meeting has recently been called by them, to take into consideration their relations with the Mormons, and it is thought riot and disorder will prevail before matters are adjusted.

TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.—Father Mathew, the great apostle of moral reform, is on a visit to England, battling against the fell demon intemperance, where his efforts promise the same success as he achieved in his native country. In Manchester alone, in three days, as many as 80,000 persons signed the pledge, and in Liverpool 60,000 joined the cause.

GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS.—The heavy rains in England during the harvest, which threaten destruction to the crops, have created a brisk demand in this country for flour. The New York Sun says the Great Western has brought out orders to purchase flour for the English market.—About a thousand barrels of Genesee have been taken on English account at five dollars; and freight has been engaged for four thousand barrels to Liverpool. The English orders generally limit the price to five dollars and less. If the banks and speculators in the agricultural marts will only observe caution, the prospect is that we may be able to supply

the apprehended deficit in the English crops. Fortunately for the country, a very large part of the irredeemable currency of the West has been swept away, and there is now a bright prospect that the vast crop of this year will be marketed at prices which will yield a fair compensation to the farmer, and a great addition to the general wealth of the country.

A rascal outwitted in Lexington, Ky., actually picked his Lawyers pocket of \$2000, and snuff-box while he was making a speech to the jury in his favor.

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.

As one casts the eye over the map of the U. States, and reflects for a moment upon the vast expanse of our territory, and the enormous extent of future production, and the great cities which will of necessity be built up in different parts of the land, by the interchange of home commodities and by their exchange with others from the countries beyond the sea, the eye instinctively rests upon two points whose positions are so commanding that it requires but little prophecy to determine that they must be far greater than Alexandria, Tyre or even London. These two points are New York and New Orleans. The latter is the only city in America that can run a fair race with New York—and the ratio of its past increase is such that it bids fair to be the empire city of America. Its location is certainly superior. Nature has made it the site of a greater city. Its position, in the extent of water navigation, no less than 23,000 miles of rivers sending their waters by its wharves, spreading through a country of exceeding fertility, is probably unrivalled in the world.

Art has done more for New York. Though its harbor is unquestionably the finest in the world, yet the Hudson river and all its tributaries are not over 1,000 miles in length. But the Mississippi, (well called the father of waters,) its branching children, runs up to 20,000 miles. But the Erie canal—the artificial river of 350 miles in length—well supplies the omission. It connects the great lakes with the river that flows to New York, and thus opens an increased navigation of at least 2,000 miles and the 600 miles of canal in Ohio, 150 in Indiana, the 150 miles railway in Michigan and the great canal now constructing in Illinois, are also the tributaries of the Hudson river.—At has done all of this, and its triumph is certainly the nobler, because these structures are as useful to the people as, in contemplation, they are magnificent to the mind. We will cite one illustration of their utility to show the wonderful results of well directed human labor. A farmer on the Ohio, at a point, say Cincinnati, equally or farther distant from New York than New Orleans, can transport his produce to New York and net as much profit as to carry it to New Orleans. In the one case nature has provided him with a magnificent highway almost before his door, and has provided ample steamers ready to carry it to New Orleans, and yet, most perversely, he goes up the Ohio to Portsmouth, traverses a canal of 330 miles by slow nabobs; comes to Lake Erie; unships his produce and bears it 150 miles, on a boisterous lake to Buffalo; unships it again to a boat on the grand canal, and then toils along 350 miles through a river 4 feet deep and 40 wide, to the Hudson, and then after one more transshipment, he floats it down to its destination, and with as much profit to the producer as to float it down a single river to New Orleans. Is not this a triumph of art as impressive as it is wonderful?

New York now contains a population of at least 325,000, and a taxable property of \$230,000,000.—New Orleans, in 1840, contained a population of 132,193, and probably now not less than 140,000, as it is increasing very rapidly. The Mississippi and its tributaries water a country embracing an area of surface of one million of square miles—five times as large a territory as is drawn by canals and railroads within the vortex of New York. According to the merchants' Magazine, the commodities forwarded annually to New Orleans from the up country, for exportation, amount already to \$30,000,000. But the tide of production has scarcely set in. It is only the first swell of the wave. Ten or twelve States will yet be formed on the Missouri and its branches—extending for 3,000 miles to the base of the Rocky mountains. Iowa is not yet settled, and Missouri, one of the largest and most fertile States in the Union, instead of having a population of thousands, as now, will ultimately support millions. Tennessee and Kentucky can bear as dense a population as New York, which now sustains two million five hundred thousand people. The productions of all these States, which in Europe would be embryo empires, must float down the Mississippi to New Orleans—the emporium of 1,000,000 of square miles, half of which is scarcely less fertile than the valley of the Nile, which, though only a narrow strip of 12 miles, broad and a length of 2,000 miles is said to contain no less than 20,000 cities. What, then, is to forbid New Orleans becoming the greatest city in the world? It is certain that there is no place either in Europe or America so situated. Its arms, in the chain of mighty rivers, reach through continents and on their banks will be a population that inhabit no other country on earth—for they will be Americans, born to love labor, and to regard it as the only ladder of preferment and will therefore carry production to its utmost limit. Nothing but its location forbids. It lies on the gulf of Mexico, but the proper site of the great city of America is manifestly on the Atlantic; and its health, from the warmth of the climate and the lowness and marshiness of the ground, never can be equal to that of the Northern cities. These serious disadvantages will forbid it from surpassing New York.

We have extended these speculations much farther than we intended, but as it is a very interesting subject, we believe our readers will not regret this. We append a table of the relative population of N. Orleans during a period of 30 years:

N. York. Population.	N. Orleans population.
1810, 96,372	1810, 17,422
1820, 128,706	1820, 27,176
1830, 203,589	1830, 46,310
1840, 312,710	1840, 102,319

It will be perceived that the increase of New Orleans during the last decade, was 105 per cent; while that of N. York was 55 per cent. During the ten years between 1820 and 1830, the increase of N. Orleans was 85 per cent; while that of New York was 65 per cent. N. Orleans just begins to feel the effect of the heavy emigration to the Mississippi valley. The above table will lead one to the conclusion that population of N. Orleans will now advance with a cumulative velocity proportioned to the vastly increasing volume of wealth must flow down that mighty artery; and we should not be surprised if, in 1850, it numbered 260,000 inhabitants; and it will be then the second city in the United States. Its exports already exceed those of any city in the Union, except N. York; and therefore it is not unreasonable to suppose that its population will correspond to the immensity of its business.—Albany Argus.

We published in last week's Herald an article from the Mobile Register and Journal, by which our readers were informed of a movement at Mobile to return to a specie standard. We are in favor of a specie currency, and hope the time will come when banks, and bank frauds, will only be remembered as "things that were;" but there is reason in all things, and we very much fear our Mobile friends are unreasonably hasty. The character of our state currency, owing to the wise and proper action of the last Legislature, is daily getting better, and it is the duty of every good citizen to refrain from any action that may have a tendency to put it down again; to the injury of the great mass of the people who hold it. A sudden return to a specie standard, taken in connection with the fact that efforts will be made to deprive the Banks of the use of the sixth section fund may have a depreciating influence upon the currency, and, in the end, cause the people to be taxed to a greater degree than there is any danger of at present. We, although a foe to banks, do not wish to see the people, who have already been ground to dust, suffer from an extreme and unnecessary remedy. The honest laboring man, who by hard and constant toil supplies the wants of his family, in these times of pecuniary distress, Heaven knows, needs all he can earn and to cause him to submit to the shears of the money shaver to be stripped of a fourth of his earnings, would be unjust indeed. It is enough that he has to submit to the increased prices which the tariff is now adding to all goods, without lessening the value of his money. Every citizen, therefore, who loves his fellow, should act for the good of the many, not the bank debtor—to sustain the honor and faith of his State, and not to bring dishonor and ruin upon her. We hope that the present order of things will not be disturbed, and that the return to a specie standard will be gradual, in accordance with the interests of the people.

Huntsville Herald.

POPPING THE QUESTION.—It is a great pity, and a shame too, that the ladies are not allowed to pop the Question. Some men are in love, and don't know it; others are afraid to confess they are; and between the two classes a great many lovely flowers wither unopened, on the parent stem. Sheridan Knowles in his late play, "The Secretary," makes his heroine—a beautiful creature, full of purity and truthfulness—pop the question in full round terms; and she is accepted, too. We do not fancy this squeamishness that keeps a maiden's mouth closed when her heart is full to bursting. John Neal who goes in for all sorts of female rights, should stand up stoutly for this one particular.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.
MOBILE BANK vs. THE STATE CURRENCY.

REPUTATION AT HOME.—SHAME! Mr. Editor—The Legislature of the State of Alabama, at its last session, abolished the State system of Banking, and made adequate provisions for the redemption of all her obligations. The world abroad was satisfied with what she had done, and her currency from February to April last rapidly appreciated.

But it appears she only scotched the snake not killed it, the viper still lives. The Bank of Mobile, last April, virtually commenced the work of repudiation and published a notice to the effect, that after the first of this next Oct. she would not receive Alabama State notes in payment or on deposit. This notice, Mr. Editor, had a most disastrous effect.—It paralyzed the movements of capitalists. The currency stopped short in its onward march of improvement and remained ever since at a discount of 18 per cent, with but a few fluctuations either way.

The Bank of Mobile has again fulminated her decree of repudiation and is keeping it before the people in all the newspapers. Specie has advanced 2 or 3 per cent. in the last few days, and if something is not done to check the course of the little "Monster," Alabama paper may not be worth more than fifty cents on the dollar by January next.

The avowed object on the part of the Bank of Mobile for this course of conduct, is to give the people a good currency.

With this view a great deal "twaddle" is going the rounds of the papers, viz: that an agent of the Bank is now in New York at the Merchants Bank preparing notes, (the writer of the 25 ult., in the Register, states that this is a mistake, they are being prepared in this city, viz: Mobile.) How preparing notes?—What do they mean? Who ever heard of the Merchants Bank, or any other decent Bank having a printing press or a type foundry?—However, the upshot of it all is that notes are to be issued—promises to pay specie, which may, in the end, prove as fruitless as those which have pre-

ceded them. Who authorized the Bank of Mobile to take upon itself responsibility of improving the currency? Did the last Legislature do it, or has the Governor lately issued a mandate on the subject. Is it a regard for her own interest or that of the people which prompts her this generous act this truly charitable work? Ah, Mr. Editor look back for a moment on her past acts; *crime ob uno disce omnes.* When this Bank was the depository of the funds of the Montgomery Bank and some of the other Branches, amounting to perhaps 7 or 800,000 dollars how did she act? Why she is stated to have moved this mass of money suddenly into market and as suddenly out there by producing violent fluctuations in exchanges, Cotton, and every thing else. If our currency should get to a ruinous state of discount, would not your agents, think you be employed in buying it up?

Mr. Editor, the State of Alabama has by the measures of her last session done every thing to improve the currency, and is it compatible with the dignity and welfare of this great State, to allow a petty corporation to thwart the efforts made for her people's good. Let the people of Alabama stand by their own currency which they have sworn to protect—let them pay no notice, whatever to the proclamation of the little "Monster"—let them sell their cotton and other produce for State paper and beware of her notes. In union there is great strength, let us be united on this point. The selfishness of *opulence must be abashed.*

The estimated amount of State currency on the first of January next may be \$4,000,000, which is an enormous amount, (the circulation of the city Banks of New York is nearly \$3,000,000,) but before July next half the above amt may be absorbed. Thus, Mr. Editor, you see the currency will gradually better of itself—if interested individuals will let it alone—and if the Bank of Mobile should persist in her unholy course, let our next Legislature come forward in the majesty of her strength and quash the "Monster."

Our State would be much better off without Banks of any kind. An accumulation of one corporation has been proven to be a very dangerous weapon—it is always wielded for its own interest and with a great disregard for that of others.

Mr. Editor, I have penned these few remarks very hastily—my attention has been called to the subject by the republication of the ordinances dated 8th April, which I think have had a very injurious effect and, if persisted in, will have a still worse one.

CIVIS.

THE TEXIAN PRISONERS.—The Picayune contains a statement of the prisoners taken at Mier on the 26th December last, up to the 4th July. We copy all the particulars relating to Alabamians. They are now working daily on the public street.—The following named persons from this State. D. H. Gatts, Wm. R. Davis, Wiley Jones, Stephen Goodman, F. W. T. Harrison. Left in the mountains after the charge at Salada. A. J. Lewis, Perry Randolph, Thos. W. Cox, J. B. Neely. Massacred at Salada, 25th March. J. L. Shepard.

RECAPITULATION.

At work on the Roads in Mexico.	118
At the hospital in Mexico.	31
" " St. Louis Potosi,	8
" " Matamoros,	5
Released by order of Santa Anna,	5
Escaped from Mier,	11
Left in the Mountains	16
Killed and died at Mier,	18
Shot by order of Santa Anna,	1
Massacred at the Salada,	17
Died at Mexico and on the road,	10
Prisoners at Perote,	10
Escaped from Perote,	3
Whole number that entered Mier,	256

RATTLE-SNAKES.—Mr. Charles, H. Lance and Mr. Nelson Israel while looking after cattle last week on the mountains at the head of Avery's creek in this county, found a den of rattle-snakes upon which they made war & succeeded in killing thirty four! Some of which were as large as were ever killed in this country.

Highland Messenger.

A STRANGE FISH.—Schooner Adeline, of Phibbsburg McIntire, master, on the 25th ult., (when about 15 miles from Seguin,) fell in with a singular fish, entirely unknown to the crew. They describe him thus: "About thirty-five feet long, his body was the size of a six ton boat, and striped like a tiger; his head was flat like a snake, his fin like a boat's sail; his tail flat like a sail, but running to a point; we sailed alongside, and pricked him with a harpoon. He showed his body up against the vessel, and made her tremble, as though she had struck a rock. Not having sufficient gear, did not harpoon him. When first discovered, he was a mile and a half distant, and thinking it was a boat, made for it."—Eastern Arg.

Planters in Southwestern Louisiana are beginning to turn their attention to the culture of Indigo. It is believed to be a more profitable crop than sugar, cotton or rice.

A NEW CURATIVE PROCESS.—Mr. John Wi-m made his forty-second balloon ascension from Lancaster, (Pa.) on Saturday last; and, after remaining in the air an hour, he descended safely nine miles from Lancaster, on the Reading road. In giving an account of this ascension, he notices the fact that the action of the vital organs is augmented by the diminution of the atmospheric pressure; and that his ascensions are always followed by a voracious appetite and thirst. He is of opinion that invalids laboring under chronic disease would derive great benefit from an occasional ascension with a skillful aeronaut; and concludes his letter as follows: "I have seriously thought of constructing a balloon for invalids; and should I bring it into practical operation, I feel so sanguine of its usefulness, that I would un-

dertake to cure dyspepsia on the conditions of no cure no pay." Thereafter, then, we shall hear of consumptive patients going to the moon, instead of to the south of Europe—to the planet Jupiter, in place of Florida.

NATURE IS STILL AT HER FREAKS.—A New York paper states that there is now said to be exhibiting in London, a female, a native of Holland, whose body, with the exception of the face and bust, is incased in a hard substance, which grows upon & completely covers the skin. This lady is thirty seven years of age and is in all respects as well formed as the rest of her species. She has it is alleged, been enveloped in this thorny exorcism since her birth. Her feet and hands particularly the former, are as hard as horn with thick masses of which they are indeed entirely covered. Her arms present a most singular appearance the true skin being completely hidden from view by an incrustation of an uniform dark brown color, resembling the outer surface of a head purse.

RIGHT.—Mr. Fredrick Davenport, of Tyrel county, N. C., aged some 24 years, a very poor man, who has been, from a very small child, so crippled as not to be able to walk, was lately married to Mrs. Amelia Spruill, aged 58 to 60, a lady worth 35 to \$40,000.

Tell a Yankee that it is impossible to do a thing, and he will be sure to try. One hearing the old adage that "it is impossible to make a whistle out of a pig's tail," procured one, and stripped off the skin whole. After the same was sufficiently dried in the sun, he found no difficulty in fitting a mouth-piece, &c., and now it squeaks most pathetically.

When we look at the field of corn, we find those stalks that raise their heads the highest are the emptiest. The same is the case with men; those who assume the greatest consequence, have generally the least share of judgment and ability.

Somebody in Baltimore, says the Wheeling Times, has invented a machine for folding newspapers. If the same genius would invent a machine to get pay for them, we would patronize him, but we can get along without the other.

HAS'NT DECIDED YET.—Mr. Clay in a recent letter says: "The time has not yet arrived, I think, when I ought to decide whether I shall give my consent or not to the use of my name as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. When it does, I shall give to all the considerations which should influence my judgment full weight."

From the South Western Christian Advocate.—DIED, at the residence of the Editor of this paper, in this city, on Saturday evening last, (Aug. 26,) in her 31st year, Mrs. MARTHA JANE, consort of the Rev. Senour B. Sawyer, of Wetumpka station, Alabama conference.

Mrs. Sawyer was the daughter of Thomas and Lavinia Brothers, and born in Colleton District, S. C., June 7, 1813. She was principally raised and educated in Montgomery, Ala.; where she was married to her now bereft husband, November 3, 1834.

Her health, for the last 12 months, had been very feeble. About the last of May, brother Sawyer left home on a travel to Indiana, for the purpose of recruiting his wife's health, and visiting his aged mother. He reached this place about the 1st of July, when Mrs. Sawyer was unable to proceed any farther. Every effort was made for her restoration; but all was fruitless.—She gradually wore away, until her body sunk in death, and her spirit returned to God.

She was converted under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of the Presbyterian Church, in her 17th year; but, her parents being Methodists, she united herself with that church, whose doctrines she fully believed, and whose discipline she heartily approved. She was always given somewhat to despondency on the subject of religion growing out of the fact, that she was not fully satisfied with the evidence of her conversion. This she often overcame, and then, under the influence of temptation, was to a certain extent robbed of her enjoyment. When it was first announced to her, that she was near to her end, she expressed some doubts; but in a few moments, having joined with her in prayer, the cloud broke away, and her spirit was filled with the love of Christ. She praised God aloud, and talked in strains of eloquence of the great goodness of God. A brighter scene we never witnessed. She spoke affectionately of many of her friends, & sent a special message to some of them who had been laboring under similar temptations with herself. She said, "Tell them to doubt no more." She exhorted her husband & the writer to go on and preach Jesus, till called to our reward. She said much which we cannot here record. She died calmly, and doubtless has gone to heaven. Her funeral was preached by the writer of this brief sketch at the McKendree church, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. when her body was deposited in the city burying ground, to await the resurrection of the just.

"Happy soul, thy days are ended,
All thy sorrowing days below;
Go, by angel bands attended,
To the arms of Jesus go."

BAGGING
Rope and Twine,
JUST received and for sale by
S. P. HUDSON & CO.
Sept. 20, 1843.—1f.

Blank Commissions
TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS
With printed directions attached
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. 1f
Blanks
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR
SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

State of Alabama,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Regular Return day, September 1st, 1843.

THIS day, came personally into open court, John B. D. Henderson, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin C. Mathis, deceased, and presented his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, which accounts, first being examined, audited, and caused to be properly stated, are reported for allowance at a Term of this Court to be held at the Court-house in the Town of Cedar Bluff, on the first Friday of November, 1843—whereupon, it is considered by the Court, that forty days previous notice of said settlement be given by posting up written notices at the Court-house door of said County, and at two other public places in said County, and that a copy of these orders be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in the County of Benton, for three successive weeks, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at said time and place of final hearing, and show cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be allowed.

Copy from the minutes:
Test:
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk, C. C.
Sept. 20, 1843.

State of Alabama,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Regular Return Term, Sept. 1st, 1843.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this day the estate of Gilbert Onal was by the Court declared to be insolvent. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Friday in October next be set apart for William Hickman, Administrator of said estate, to make a final settlement of said estate at the Court-house in the town of Cedar Bluff, when and where all the creditors may attend if they think proper.

Test:
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.
Sept. 20, 1843.—3t.

State of Alabama,

DEKALB COUNTY.

Orphans' Court in Vacation, Sept. 11, 1843.

IN obedience to a decree of the Orphans' Court of said county, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the Town of Lebanon, on the first Monday (6th day) of November next, upon a twelve months credit, (except about three hundred dollars, which amount is to be cash down) the south-east quarter of section eleven, in township seven of Range eight east in said county, entered by the Administrator of John Withrow, dec'd by virtue of a right he (John Withrow) acquired from the General Government, under the pre-emption act of 1833, which tract of land, upon application, &c. was condemned to be sold to pay said decedents debts, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1843.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM, Adm.
of John Withrow, dec'd.
Sept. 20, 1843.—6t.

The State of Alabama,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Orphans' Court in Vacation, Sept. 11, 1843.

THIS day came Absalom Cassels administrator of the Estate of Henry Cassels deceased and having filed his petition, praying of this Court an order of sale, of the property both real and personal, belonging to said Estate; in order that the property of said estate may be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said intestate—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days notifying Solomon Poe, a non-resident heir and all others interested to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in and for Randolph County at the Court House in the Town of McDonald on Saturday the 21st day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

WM. M. BUCHANAN,
Clerk, C. C. R.
September 20th, 1843.—5t.—\$6.

Tax Sales.

On the first Monday in November next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. the west half of section 36, township 16, Range seven, said to belong to the Montgomery Bank, levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
Sept. 20, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

ALSO on the first Monday in November next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. 40 acres of Land lying on the waters of east Cane Creek, cultivated this year by Stephen Chaudler, and levied upon as the property of Ransom Doyles of Mount Co. Ala. for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
Sept. 20, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

Randolph Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution from the Circuit Court of Randolph County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of McDonald, Randolph County, on the first Monday in October next Section 17, Township 17, Range 11 east, levied on as the property of Henry H. Porter to satisfy said execution in favor of E. L. Woodward.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, Sh'f.
Sept. 6, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Aque Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms;—also an effectual remedy for Fevers, of every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever and from the success in this mode of practice, he is confident it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails to cure the chills and fever the first day.

Bilious, typhus, nervous, congestive, and Winter fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

CERTIFICATES.

Franklin Co., Tenn.
Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with us some two months since, some of your Aque and anti-bilious Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them upon any terms; Sappington's Aque Pills being sold by our next door neighbor, and thought by the people not to be surpassed by any medicine for that disease then in use. But your Pills have brought out a name for themselves far surpassing that of any other medicine now in use. All agree that they never saw such a medicine before, & would have no other while they could get yours. The consequence of which is, your pills are all gone, and at the urgent request of our friends, we write you to send us a fresh supply.

We are respectfully yours, &c.
T. M. TRYON & Co.
B. S. H. DAVIS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELEN.
Talladega Co. May 21, 1842.

This is to certify that during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Aque medicines in my practice, and out of twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never failed of effecting a permanent removal of the disease; and in no single case did a patient take more than half a box. I can with strict veracity and do with great pleasure say, that I believe it to be the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for ague, chills and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.

WM. McCLELEN.
Gallatin County, Ill., April 18, 1842.
Dr. Champion:

Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-bilious and aque pills in my practice to a considerable extent and have found them to be productive of superior effects in the case of fever and many other cases. It is difficult to get them here, their character standing so high in all the south part of this State that they are all bought up, and consequently it is very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them. You will confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this county by forwarding a good supply of your medicine to this place.

A. A. WOLF, M. D.
Each box contains twenty-four Pills, twelve of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample certificates of the efficacy of this medicine.

ALSO,
DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism, Serofula, foul stomach; depraved appetite, worms, chordealgia, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

For sale by SMITH & ABBNEY, in Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN SIMS, North Port.

For Sale by HONE & ABERNATHY, and in nearly all the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States, and Texas.
September 6, 1842 14—9ms.

Notice.

BY virtue of an execution from the Circuit Court of Morgan County I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next the west half of South east fourth of Section 14, T. 15, R. 8, levied on as the property of young H. Browning to satisfy said execution against Y. H. Browning and John Roberts, in favor of the Branch Bank at Decatur.

JAMES C. WATKINS, Agent.
By his deputy A. SKELTON.
Sept. 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY virtue of authority vested in the undersigned, as assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Wednesday the 14th day of September, 1843, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and branches, all the Notes, Accounts, Bills, Bonds, Judgments, or other choses in action of Edward Herndon.

S. D. CABANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.
By his agent, JOSHUA KIRBY.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court September 1st 1843.

JOHN R. GRAHAM, administrator of the Estate of John Graham deceased having filed his petition setting forth, that the personal Estate of his intestate is insufficient to pay the debts against said Estate, and that his intestate died seized and possessed under a pre-emptive Right of the west half of the North East half of sec. 24 T. 12 R. 10 containing 80 acres—that the said Land has been entered by him as administrator for the benefit of said Estate—that the heirs at Law of said deceased, are Noah Graham, a citizen of the State of South Carolina, Isaac Calaway and his wife Asenith Calaway, late Asenith Graham resident citizen of the State of Mississippi, Hiram B. Graham, Harriet Graham, Nancy Graham, John R. Graham, administrator and Petitioner, all of full age, the four last of whom reside in Cherokee County, Alabama—William H. Graham, Hampton B. Graham, Martha Graham and James Graham, minors residing in Cherokee County Alabama—that Charlotte Graham, widow of said deceased, has applied for her Dower in said Land and concludes a prayer for a sale of said Real Estate except the widow's dower. Upon reading the above described petition.—It is ordered that James L. Lewis be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem of William H. Graham, Hampton B. Graham, Martha Graham and James Graham. It is further ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four weeks, notifying and requiring Noah Graham, and Isaac Calaway and his wife Asenith Calaway, late Asenith Graham, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, on Friday the third day of November, next, to show cause if they can, why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold to pay the debts.

True copy:
M. M. HOUSTON, C'k.
Sept. 6, 1843.—4t.—\$10 00.

State of Alabama,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court 11th August, 1843.

ON application of John McCoy, administrator of the estate of William McCoy, deceased, to sell the real estate belonging to said estate; it appearing from the application of the administrator that the personal estate of his intestate is not sufficient for the payment of the just debts, and makes application to sell the same for the payment of debts. It is ordered by the Court that notices issue to Absalom Ragan and Jane Ragan his wife, Mary McCoy, John Lay and Mary Lay his wife, and that notice be published in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days to George Wilson and his wife Elizabeth, and Martin McCoy and Andrew Hemmree and his wife Martha, non residents, to appearance show cause on the first Friday in October next, why said order should not be granted; and ordered by the Court that said petition be made a matter of record.

Copy from the Minutes:
JOHN S. WILSON, C'k.
August 30th 1843.—6t.—\$10 50.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Taken up and posted by Arthur Crozier, one and a half miles south of White Plains, a Grey mare Pony with a small Black Colt, the mare about six years old and the colt about three months old, the mare appraised to fifteen dollars and the colt to five dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, c'k
Sept. 6, 1843.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY VIRTUE of authority vested in the undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 6th day of October, 1843, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest surrendered in bankruptcy by R. E. W. McADAMS, in Lot No. 99, and north half 99 1-2 in Jacksonville.

Also, the interest of Charles Norman in the North-east fourth of Section 27, township 15, Range 12 east in the Coosa Land District.

Also, the interest of J. C. Broyles in 160 acres of Land.

Also, the interest of Daniel Nunolley in the north half of Lot No. 19 in the town of Jacksonville, containing one acre, and Lot No. 18 in the town of Jacksonville, containing 2 1-2 acres.

Also, the interest of G. W. Crozier in Lot No. 19, in the town of Cedar Bluff Cherokee County.

Also, the interest of David Andrews in the east half of Section 8, township 22, Range 20, in the Tallapoosa Land District, and one house and lot in the town of Alexandria.

Also, the interest of James Robinson in the south half of the south-east quarter of Section 35, township 13, Range 7, east.

Also, the interest of Edward Herndon in the west half of Section 12, Township 14, of Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District.

Also, the interest of A. J. Hines in one Lot in White Plains.

Also to be sold at Arbacooshee, Randolph County, Alabama, on Monday the 9th day of October, 1843.

The interest of Samuel Tally in the south half of the south-east quarter of S. 19, T. 19, R. 10.

The interest of M. H. Ragan to the south half of the north-east quarter of S. 10, Range 10, T. 17.

S. D. CABANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.
By his Agent, JOSHUA KIRBY.
Sept. 6, 1843.—5t.

R. E. W. McADAMS,

Clock and Watch Maker.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewels.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles, & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

By a Galvanic Battery. A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done, and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling* at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

*Cash required for all work when delivered.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, August 4th, 1843.

THIS day came Cooper B. Tate Administrator of the estate of John B. Tate, deceased, and some of the creditors of said estate, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that legal notice had been given of the filing of the statement, by the Administrator, and that this day had been set to declare said estate insolvent, unless objected to, and there being no objections made, and it appearing to the court from the statement filed by the Administrator that said Estate is insufficient to pay its liabilities.

It is ordered and decreed by the Court that the said estate be and is hereby declared insolvent. It is therefore ordered that Cooper B. Tate, Administrator of the said estate be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court on Monday the 10th day of September next, to settle his accounts as Administrator and surrender up the assets.

M. M. HOUSTON, C'k.

The Jockey Club Races

Over the Benton Course near Jacksonville, WILL commence on Monday, Nov. 13, with a Sweepstake, 1 mile heats, with 2 year old colts and fillies. 4 entries. H. L. French, Wm. Ainsworth, Kenneth Dye, John W. Trotter—to name and close 27th Oct. 1842. \$100 entrance—half forfeit.

Tuesday 14th. Sweepstake, 2 mile heats with 3 year old colts and fillies. 3 entries. John W. Trotter's gr. c. by Festival, dam Wild Kitty; Dan S. Ryan's Yellow Maria by Hibernus, dam Jane; H. L. French, bay filly Ann Haynes by Leviathan, dam Pacific—closed—100 entrance, half forfeit.

Wednesday; Jockey Club Race—mile heats, with 2 year old colts and fillies; \$30 entrance.

Thursday; 2 mile heats, entrance \$20 Friday, 3 mile heats, entrance \$30 Saturday; 3 best in 5, \$15

The proprietor is at this time unable to say what the purses will be worth, but suffice it to say, they will be as liberal as the times will admit. The proprietor has taken great pains to improve the track, and will have it in as good order as possible, and has good stables convenient to the track.

JOHN T. POPE, Proprietor.
Sept. 6, 1843.—7t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the last will and Testament of John S. Watt, deceased, was this day admitted to probate in the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, and the undersigned having taken out Letters of administration on the same—all persons holding claims against the said Estate will present them in the time assigned by Law—or they will be forever barred—forward and make settlement—and persons indebted to the Late firm of Wm. B. and John S. Watt, will come forward and make settlement of their dues with me, as surviving partner of the said firm, as I am duly authorized to wind up the business of said Partnership.

WILLIAM B. WATT.
Executor of the Last will &c.
Aug. 4, 1843.—4t.—\$5.

By Matthew J. Turnley, Judge of the County Court of Cherokee County, State of Alabama.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to me, by Seaborn Palmer of the County and State aforesaid, who claims an undivided half of all that tract of land known as the north-east quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 10 east in the Coosa Land District, I have nominated Walter Billingsly, James Montgomery and William C. White of the County and State aforesaid, Commissioners, to divide the said tract of Land into equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my office in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the third day of November next, the said Walter Billingsly, James Montgomery, William C. White, will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the same lands pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by copartners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 4th day of March 1833.

Given under my hand this 25th day of August A. D. 1843.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Judge Co. Co.

Ordered that the foregoing be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in the county of Benton in the State of Alabama, for six weeks successively.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Judge Co. Co.
August 30th 1843.

Trust Sale.

IN virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, by Wiley J. Sorrell, to secure the payment of certain moneys to William Haws, to indemnify John T. Pope and Benjamin Hollingsworth, the securities of said Sorrell, against the payment of the same to said Haws, which said Deed of Trust is recorded in Book E pages 336-7 and 8, in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County, I will, on Monday the twenty-third day of October next, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Lands, to-wit: the north half of the south-east fourth of Section two, township 14 and Range 8 east, containing 80 acres more or less; the land formerly owned by Peter Heffner. And the south half of the half of the south-east fourth of Section 2, Township 14, of Range 8 east, purchased by said Sorrell at the sale of the Real Estate of John Gay, dec'd, containing forty acres more or less. And also the Dower Lands allotted to Jane Haws, wife of William Haws, late wife of said John Gay dec'd, containing one hundred and thirty-three and one third hundredth acres more or less, which said land, for the life of the said Jane, was conveyed on the 25th February 1840, by said Haws and wife to said Sorrell, in Section two, township fourteen of Range 8 east; all of the above lands lying in the county of Benton.

Such title as is conveyed to me by said Trust deed I will make to the purchaser or purchasers, and none other.

W. B. MARTIN, Trustee.
Sept. 11, 1843.—5t.

Administrators Sale.

ON Monday the 16th day of October next, the undersigned, Adm's of Joel Sullivan, dec'd, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, one Waggon, two Horses, several head of Cattle and Hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.
DUNKLIN SULLIVAN, Adm.
J. F. GRANT,
Sept. 13, 1843.

Ware-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the Ware-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller, where he intends to continue the Storage and Commission Business. He returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Hatchett and Miller, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

He will be prepared at all times to furnish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him, and also to make cash advances upon cotton in store.

WM. MILLER,
of the firm of Hatchett & Miller.
Aug. 23, 1843. 3m.

Tax sales.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot lying north of the Methodist Church Lot—levied on as the property of Thos G. A. Cox, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
August 16, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the East 1/2 of Section 17, T. 14, R. 7—levied on as the property of Thos G. A. Cox, for tax due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector B. C.
August 16, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the East 1/2 of Section 18, T. 14 R. 7—owner unknown, sold for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector B. C.
August 16, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

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L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector B. C.
August 16, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court

POETRY.

EARTH'S WANDERING.

"And the dove found no rest for the sole of her foot."

Child of pleasure! always roving
Through the flowery fields of sin:
Still this truth forever proving—
There's a canker worm within:
Let thy fond delusion cease,
Turn thee to the ark of peace.

Man of cares! thus daily heaping
Sordid treasures, glittering dust,
Sowing on yet never reaping,
Ever fearing blight and rust:
Turn from Mammon's tossing sea,
To the ark of peace for thee.

Them, the phantom fame pursuing,
Toiling to ambition's height,
Pause, the semblance thou art wooing,
Leads through danger crime and night:
From the wave of human strife,
Turn thee, ere the storm is rife.

Pilgrim! worn with grief and weary,
Mourning for the loved ones gone!
Is thy pathway sad and dreary?
Turn thee while the ark rides on:
All thy wanderings now are over,
Child of sorrow weep no more.

(From the Mirror.)

THREE STAGES OF WOMAN'S LOVE.

There is a love in early life
Which shuns parade and worldly strife,
And seeks, contented, the princely dome,
In humble cot, a happy home.
More gorgeous than the pomp of kings,
The coral and the pearl it brings,
And the glory of the skies,
In living diamonds—beaming eyes.
The rose's bloom it yields to view,
And lends its fragrance with its hue;
The gladdening smile, the balmy kiss,
With looks of fondness thoughts of bliss,
Feelings that scarce know worldly leaven,
And dreams of ecstasy and Heaven,
Life's dull anxieties above;
Such, such is woman's early love!

There is a love of elder growth,
Less dazzling than the love of youth,
Where gentle looks and anxious care
Aspire, the husband's toil to share;
Which seeks its solace and employ,
Providing for her children's joy;
Which owns no happiness complete
Till they are healthy, clean and neat;
Which strives to spare the humble store,
And make that little something more;
Love, which, the frugal table spread,
A blessing breathes on daily bread;
Which, scornful fancy and pride,
Exults in comforts self denied,
And teaches man his vain to roam
For pleasure to compare with home;
This calms, as that the heart could move:
And this is woman's noon-day love.

There is love, in a later stage,
When pain and sickness grow on age,
When he, so active once, and gay,
Perceives approach his closing day;
When failing strength and tottering limb,
And sinking cheek and eye grows dim,
And faltering voice and visage wan,
Have to a spectre changed the man;
Then, love, by the fond wife possessed,
Too true, too good to be expressed,
Delights assiduously to ply,
And soothes with tender sympathy;
Consoles the mourner for the past,
And fondly soothes him to the last,
This love, in hours the most forlorn,
Surpasses that of youth's bright morn;
Different from that which marked life's
prime.

Though not so brilliant, more sublime,
This love from Heaven derived its birth,
Confesses no alloy of earth;
It lifts the sufferer from his woe,
Above the care of things below,
And points to brighter scenes above,
And this is woman's final love!

PRETTY GOOD.

A friend who has just returned from the upper counties, informs us that while resting one day at a farmers house on the road side, a constable came in, and informed the resident he had an execution against him, and wished to levy on his property. Three barrels of corn and a calf were pointed out as being the sum total. The constable, conceiving it to be his duty to lay hands on every thing he executed, proceeded to discharge said duty taking hold of every ear of corn, saying each time "I execute thee," and lay it aside, after going over the three barrels of corn with the same ceremony, he proceeded to execute the calf. In order to catch it easily, he offered it some corn; but the bait was refused. He took after it; it ran and he ran; being a little lame, the calf rather out run him; over hill and hollow they went, he grabbing at the calf's tail as he ran. Finally the calf stumbled over a log and fell, he being in too close pursuit to discover the log, went over too; and the calf and constable were in a pile together, in the fall he caught the calf by the tail, and as he did so he blatted—b-a-h, and the constable ejaculated, "I execute thee!"—He then retired, much fatigued, saying he had rather execute anything else than a calf.

Boonlick Times.

A man who call himself Thomas Reams was arrested and lodged in jail in this county on Monday the 4th inst. When caught, he was riding a large iron grey horse, which he admits he stole out of a lot about 10 miles east of Greensborough, on the road to Marion, Perry county, Ala. He denies knowing the name of the owner of the animal. He says he was travelling from Mississippi to Edgfield District, S. C., and lost his own horse in the neighborhood from which he stole the one in his possession. The horse is now with a Mr. James of this county, who arrested the thief. The owner will perhaps be glad to learn that his horse is in the hands of an honest man, and the thief in limbo.—*Chambers Her.*

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Arkansas, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday, the second day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township four, of range one.
Township three, of range two.
Townships six and seven, of range five.
Township fourteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township seven, of range six.
Townships one, two, and three, of range seven.

South of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, in township eight, of range seven.

Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range eight.

Township nine, of range ten.

The west half of township ten, and the four westernmost tiers of sections in township eleven, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township one, of range eighteen.

Township four, of ranges twenty-three and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and west of the meridian.

Township fourteen, of range eighteen.

Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range twenty-three.

Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit:

South of the base line, and west of the meridian.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-three.

Township seven of range twenty-four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range twenty-five.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-six.

Fractional township nineteen, on the west side of Red river, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-seven.

Township sixteen, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of Township seventeen, south of the base line, of Range two, west of the 5th principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned have just received a quantity of SOUTHERN HARMONIES for sale on Commission at \$12 per dozen or 125 per copy Cash.

S. P. HUDSON & Co.
June 26 1843.

WM. B. MARTIN,
AND
LEMOUEL J. STANDEFER,

WILL practice Law together in all of the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge will receive strict attention.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Louisiana, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at OUACHITA, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.

Townships four, five, and six, of range four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships four, five, six, and seven, of range seven.

Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.

Township fifteen of range nine.

Townships fifteen and sixteen, of range ten.

Townships thirteen and fifteen, of range eleven.

Fractional township twenty-three, of range thirteen.

Section twenty-seven; the east half of the north-west quarter and south half of section twenty-eight; the west half of the north-east quarter, the north-west quarter, the west half of the south-east quarter, and the east half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-three; sections thirty-four, thirty-six, and thirty-seven; the north half of section thirty-eight; sections forty, forty-two, and forty-four; lots seven and eight, in section forty-five; section forty-six, except lots three, four and five; section forty-seven; section forty-eight, except lots two, three, six, seven, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; sections forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-two, in township thirty-two, of range twelve.

The west half of the north-east quarter of section eight, in township six, of range six.

And the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, in township eleven, of range ten.

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Township ten, except sections six and seven, and township eleven, except sections four, nine, ten, sixteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, to thirty-three, inclusive, of range five.

Township one, of ranges seven and eight.

Townships one and twenty-one, of range nine.

Township one, fractional township thirteen, north and east of Red river, and townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range ten.

Townships four, sixteen, and seventeen, of range eleven.

Townships four and seventeen, of range twelve.

Fractional townships four, five, and six, bordering on the Sabine river, and townships seven and eight, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at OPELOUSAS, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws; within the limits of the undermentioned townships & parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude and East of the meridian.

Township ten, of range one.

Fractional sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, and twenty-four, in township nine, of range eight.

Fractional township nine, south of Grand river, of range nine.

Fractional township ten, south and west of Grand river, except sections fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, and the unsurveyed portions of the fractional sections twenty and twenty-eight, lying north and east of Bayou Pigeon, of range eleven.

South of the 31st of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Township four, of ranges four and five.

Townships three and four, and sections one to thirteen, inclusive, and section twenty-four, in township eleven, of range six.

Township four, of ranges seven, eight, and nine.

Townships three and four, of ranges ten and eleven.

Township six, of range twelve.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Fractional township two, of range three.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Fractional townships four and five, south of Red river, of range two.

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Township four, of ranges four and five.

Townships three and four, and sections one to thirteen, inclusive, and section twenty-four, in township eleven, of range six.

Township four, of ranges seven, eight, and nine.

Townships three and four, of ranges ten and eleven.

Township six, of range twelve.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Fractional township two, of range three.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Fractional townships four and five, south of Red river, of range two.

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Township four, of ranges four and five.

Townships three and four, and sections one to thirteen, inclusive, and section twenty-four, in township eleven, of range six.

Township four, of ranges seven, eight, and nine.

Townships three and four, of ranges ten and eleven.

Township six, of range twelve.

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, East of the meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.

Fractional township twelve, east of Grand river; fractional sections twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in township fifteen, and fractional township sixteen, of range twelve.

Fractional township sixteen, of range thirteen.

Fractional township eleven, of range fourteen.

Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township twenty-three and fractional sections two, three, four, five, ten, eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four, of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, and sections eighteen to thirty-six, inclusive, in township nineteen; township twenty; sections one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, inclusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty, inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, eighteen, and twenty-one, in township twenty-one, of range seventeen.

Sections five, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-two, and fractional section twenty-five, in township twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections nineteen, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and thirty, in township twenty-three; fractional sections three, four, five, and nine to fourteen, inclusive, in township twenty-four, of range twenty.

Fractional sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections seven, eight, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-one.

Sections one to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-one to thirty inclusive, in township fifteen; sections thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township sixteen; sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township seventeen; sections three and four, and nine to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, four, ten and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections twenty-five to thirty-six, inclusive, in township twenty; and sections four, five, six, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-three.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to thirty-six inclusive, and thirty-seven to thirty-eight inclusive, in township seventeen; sections one, two, three, four, eight, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, four, ten and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections twenty-five to thirty-six, inclusive, in township twenty; and sections four, five, six, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-three.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to thirty-six inclusive, and thirty-seven to thirty-eight inclusive, in township seventeen; sections one, two, three, four, eight, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, four, ten and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty-seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections twenty-five to thirty-six, inclusive, in township twenty; and sections four, five, six, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-three.

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Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 7.—No. 38.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1843.

Whole No. 350.

PRINTED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Beauty of Industry.—Many of us remember a little French razor grinder, who passed this way some four or more years since. His occupation was that of grinding razors for a small pittance. He made quite a diverting appearance to many while at his vocation; having a faithful dog to draw the vehicle which contained his apparatus; and yet he toiled on, regardless of the gibes and sneers of those who were not quite so industrious and saving—he smiled and ground on, sharpened every edged tool presented, and pocketed the money due for labor extended. And what is the result of all his toil and endeavors to please? He has recently returned to his native country with \$10,000, accumulated from his vocation! And where are those who laughed at him? Some are still here, no better off than on the day they made sport of him; while others—we close the scene.

Hamburg Journal.

"A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME"—Would certainly, small as sweet, but they would not, we opine, turn themselves into whorlery berry bushes, which astonishing fact we observe occurred in the pretty little village of Hudson, New York. This grand result was the magic work of an itinerant vender of "choice foreign roses," who placed the devotees of Flora under the most grateful obligations by allowing the fair ladies on Hudson's rolling banks to pay \$5 per dozen for them. Too bad to put the ladies in such "a fix," and doubly worse to exercise deception on flowers, the "poetry of the earth" for what woman is there that loves them not?

"No marvel woman should love flowers; they bear so much of fanciful similitude To her own history; like herself repaying With such sweet interest all the cherishing That calls their beauty or their sweetness forth, And like her, too, dying beneath neglect."

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—A young man named Henry Saunders, deputy cashier of the large auction house of Austin, Wilmerding & Co., of New York, forged the checks of the firm to a large amount on the day the Great Western sailed, and took passage in her, after exchanging a large portion of the money for sovereigns. The amount so far discovered so far is thirty two thousand five hundred dollars! The checks were beautiful, expressly engraved for the firm, and admirably counterfeited. There's another "case." What times!—what times!

A reward of \$3,000 has been offered by the banks, for his arrest and the recovery of the money, or a proportionate amount for any part thereof.

STATE EXPENSES.—In looking over a table of expenses of the State Government, we find that those of Massachusetts, amounting to \$131,355 per annum, exceed those of any other State, while Rhode Island's are the lowest, being only \$11,650. Georgia runs up, to \$129,731; New York's are only \$93,530, while those of Alabama amount to \$85,975.

GREAT ROBBERY.—The large jewelry establishment of the Rockwells, under the Astor House, was entered on the night of the 4th, and robbed of twenty five thousand dollars worth of jewelry. Among the articles was one diamond worth \$1200. The adjacent store unoccupied, and their entrance was effected through the wall, by first getting into the empty store. The enormous reward of four hundred dollars is offered for the recovery of the property. Liberal, that.

A LOBSTER STORY.

We have fish stories, snake stories, bear stories, all sorts of stories, and now for a change, suppose we have a lobster story.

A man had just received a large lot of lobsters fresh and lively, when a boy stood looking at the critters accompanied by his dog.

Suppose you put your dog's tail between the lobster's claw, says the man; 'agreed' says the boy. The peg was extracted from the claw and the dog's tail inserted. Away went the dog off home, howling at the squeeze his tail got from the lobster. Whistle your dog back, you young scamp you, cries the man. Whistle your lobster back, cries the boy, and absquatulated. The boy made a lobster supper that night.

Sheridan once succeeded admirably in entrapping a noisy member of parliament, who was in the habit of interrupting every speaker with 'hear! hear!' He took an opportunity to allude to a well known political character of the time, who wished to play the rogue, but had only sense enough to play the fool. 'Where,' exclaimed Sheridan, with great emphasis, 'where shall we find a more foolish nave, or a more knavish fool than this?' 'Hear! hear!' was instantly bellowed from the accustomed bench. The wit bowed—thanked the gentleman for his ready reply to the question, and sat down amid convulsions of laughter from all but the unfortunate subject.

"You Bill, if you don't behave yourself, I'll give you a good whipping." "Well, I wish you would, for you've never given me any token that I called good, yet."

A SIGN.—The Madisonian copies some articles from the New York Aurora, urging the admission of Texas into the Union.

Extract from the Address of the Georgia Democratic Convention.

A few years since, two parties divided our State. Alike opposed to an United States Bank, they were equally hostile to a protective Tariff, and differed only as to the "mode and measure of redress." One of these parties deemed that a steady adherence to moderate and confessedly Constitutional measures, would effect the repeal of the Tariff; the other found the remedy in Nullification—a measure which in their judgment, was both Constitutional and Republican. At the head of this latter party stood John C. Calhoun; and opposed to both parties, was Henry Clay, the friend and advocate of a National Bank, and the friend and supporter of the whole protective policy. Now, fellow citizens, both of these questions are again forced upon the country, and where are the majority of those, who, in their zeal for Southern rights, were content to peril the Union in their resistance to that tyranny which springs from a Protective Tariff? You find them arrayed beneath the banner of Henry Clay, then as now the champion of the protective policy!!! The mass of the Union Party, with those of their former opponents, who refused to sacrifice their cherished principles, have, under a common faith, united in the support of Mr. Calhoun, on whose banner is inscribed, now as then, uncompromising opposition to any policy which seeks the protection of one interest in the destruction of all others.

If the sacrifice of feeling excited against men by the collision of party strife on the altar of principles be inconsistency, then are the members of the old Union Party obnoxious to the charge for their advocacy of Calhoun and Cooper. But, fellow citizens, the former Nullifiers, who now compose the Whig Party, exclaim against the Nullification of Mr. Calhoun. A few words upon this point. The position to which this great man will probably be called, is one peculiarly National, and if we argue from the past, as to the future action of the Federal Executive, it may be safely affirmed that, no President of the United States, will ever fail to exercise all the powers which legitimately belong to the office. Usurpation, rather than too much forbearance, by the National Executive, is to be feared.—Place Henry Clay in the Chair of State, whose policy as a statesman, is by construction of the Federal charter to enlarge the powers of the General Government, and you have the opinions of the man, and the tendencies of the Politician, combining with the temptations of his station to urge him onward in a system of usurpation, the result of which must be the slavery of the States, or the disruption of the Union.—But in the nomenclature of your Convention, you find a man whose opinions, sentiments and professions are all in favor of the rights of the States, and a strict construction of the Constitution, and these will clearly counteract the tendencies of his position as President. Yet no one can doubt, that Mr. Calhoun, if elected, will exert all the powers which of right belong to the office.—Henry Clay may, by his usurpation of powers not granted, produce Nullification, whilst John C. Calhoun, jealous of the rights of the States, will only exercise the granted powers, and thus remove all necessity of the adoption of this mode of redress.

In fact you may well fear a President who may encroach on the Liberties of the people, but you need never fear that any President of the U. S. will nullify the action of the General Government.

From the New Haven Register.
WHAT WE CONTEND FOR.

No NATIONAL BANK. No assumption. No Distribution. No protective tariff; favoring the few, but fleecing the many. No one-sided bankrupt law, to cover the crafty, rob the honest, and privilege the plunder of swindling corporations. For the INDEPENDENT TREASURY. For the specie standard in all government dealings. For a revenue tariff adapted to the wants of an economical administration; and giving incidental protection to American industry, whether in the factory, the workshop, the field, or upon the ocean.—For sailors' rights, farmers' rights, mechanics' rights, workmen's rights, merchants' rights, as well as the rights of factory proprietors.

Never was the Democracy more thoroughly united in the great principles for which they contend—never did those principles carry with them a larger majority of the American people—and never was the sentiment more universal to sustain those candidates for President and Vice President, whom the delegated democracy of the nation shall select, than at the present time. It is not a contest for men, that engages us—men are comparatively of secondary consequence, but principle is every thing. Several candidates have been named, subject to the selection of the national convention; but they are all of the same faith, and will inflexibly adhere to the same principles. Whichever of them may be President, Mr. Van Buren Mr. Calhoun, or either of the other eminent democrats named, will conduct his administration in no other than the democratic path.—It is also a gratifying fact, which every election demonstrates, that there are vast numbers who yielded to the hard cider deluge in 1840, but whose "sober second thought" has determined them hereafter to go with the democratic mass. They are

anxious for 1844 to arrive, that they may atone for the errors of 1840. The whigs, though discomfited and overthrown, will make one more desperate rally. They not only war upon our principles, but their leaders are at heart hostile to our free institutions, and have no confidence in the masses for self government. In the last campaign, their effort was to render popular elections ridiculous, and run down the republican form. They hoped to do it, by the free use of money taken from the banking corporations—by "pipe-laying"—and a universal drunken debauch, to which their log cabins were perverted. They relied then on corporate wealth, and it has failed them; they will rely now on foreign wealth, under the promises of a assumption—but it too, will fail them. The eyes of thousands who once believed their professions, are now open to the startling frauds and immoral appliances, with which the whigs then operated. The undecieved will be foremost in scourging those who cheated, and attempted to corrupt them then; and no matter who may be the candidate of the whigs, or who of the democrats, no one who sees the signs of the times can doubt that the former are destined to a defeat, more thorough and overwhelming than any they ever yet have had.

GREAT CALHOUN MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The friends of Mr. Calhoun had a grand rally in the Park on Monday evening. The resolutions adopted are admirable, and will find a response in the hearts of the people through the whole country. We are compelled to defer their publication till Monday. We have, as usual, the most conflicting accounts of the meeting. The Journal of Commerce says: "in point of numbers and respectability, it may fairly be set down as one of the most influential political meetings which has taken place for some time in this city. About four thousand persons were present a large number of talent and influence may be considered part of the very elite of the Democratic party."

The Aurora says the numbers were "variously estimated at from 8 to 15 thousand although we have seen smaller meetings there reported at twenty five thousand."

The Plebeian, which seems to be in a perfect rage with the whole affair, bestows a column of unmitigated coarseness on Mr. Calhoun, his friends and the occasion, that proves clearly to our mind that the Journal of Commerce must have underrated the numbers of the Meeting, and that the Aurora is nearer the mark. Four thousand people could never put Mr. Van Buren's organ into such a stew of anxiety, terror and rage. That power says the meeting consisted, at high water mark, of exactly 1693 persons, describes them as mainly Whigs, rowdies, little boys, niggers, Van Buren men and other such worthless rabblement.

Of the proceedings and results of this Meeting the Aurora says:

"The loud and hearty cheers which filled the air during the reading of the resolutions every principle of which, aside from the preference expressed for Mr. Calhoun, meets the views of all the candidates except Mr. Van Buren, must have aroused the 'Old Hunkers' from the dream in which they have lately been indulging, that the democracy whom they have so long led, would not dare themselves favorably to any presidential candidate not first sanctioned by their court and dried canons. But, thank God, the spell is broken!—the name of Van Buren has lost its magic upon the independent democrats of the Empire City & they will speak for themselves. The threats of the Old Hunkers to excommunicate the rebels against their authority from Tammany Hall, have lost their force, and are now no more heeded than the idle wind. 'King Caucus' is dethroned in New York. Let the glad news be proclaimed among the democracy through the length and breadth of our land."

After the adoption of the resolutions, James T. Brady, Esq., addressed the assemblage in a clear and powerful manner, giving the Old Hunkers, and those timid and mercenary democrats who have not the courage to speak out their real views in relation to Mr. Van Buren, a very deserved castigation. He very eloquently set forth the talents, claims and virtues of Mr. Calhoun and was cheered heartily throughout.

Loud cries now rose from every quarter for Mike Walsh, and the meeting refused to hear any one else till Mike came forward when, after much cheering he said—

"Fellow-citizens: I came here as a private individual merely. I was not consulted in relation to this meeting, and I will not speak!" (Loud cheering.)

Henry P. Barber, Esq. then addressed the meeting in some appropriate and eloquent remarks, and was followed by William Wallace, the Kentucky poet, and others; and the meeting adjourned in a quiet and orderly manner.

This demonstration of the friends of Mr. Calhoun is but another evidence that the spell by which the democracy of New York have been held in thrall is completely broken, and that the opposition to Mr. Van Buren unquestionably embraces a majority of the entire party in this city. We shall have no more to say in regard to this meeting, but must give way this morning, for want of room.—Mercury.

Com. Moore and President Houston.—Under date of July 19, 1843, the Secretary

of War and Marine notified Com. M. that he was "dishonorably discharged from the naval service of the Republic of Texas." The acts offensive to the President, were enumerated. Com. Moore published a note 12th ult. in the Houston Citizen, vindicating the propriety of his conduct, and says he is preparing a full expose for the public eye.

A correspondent of the "Richmond Enquirer," who states that he has ever been an ardent friend of Mr. Van Buren, and voted for him for President in 1840, thinks it would be unwise to nominate him again for President. He says "I entertain no unkind feeling towards my Brother democrats who may differ with me in their first choice—for, if, I did, I would not be a Democrat; but I fear if Mr. Van Buren's friends do hold on to him so fast as they do at present and he should through the partiality of the delegates get the nomination in the convention. ANOTHER DEFEAT AWAITS US, MORE APPALLING THAN THE DEFEAT in 1840."

Chivalry vs. Duelling.—A Mr. John Cunningham, of Abbeville, S. C. being present at a 4th of July dinner, and omitted by the President and Vice Presidents in the call for toasts, felt himself insulted, and of course could do nothing less, under code of chivalry, than to challenge the officers to mortal combat. His first message was to Capt. Thomas C. Perrin, the President, who declined accepting it. The Vice Presidents, S. McGowan and John H. Wilson, Esqs. next received an invitation to the field, which was also promptly declined. The tongue of scandal went to work, then, and so did Mr. Cunningham, to brand those gentlemen as cowards, when a public meeting was held, approving their course, stating that the challenge was frivolous, and that Mr. Cunningham's conduct previous to the dinner was such that he had no right to expect that he would be called on for a sentiment among gentlemen.

The meeting resolved that their confidence in the bravery and honor of Capt. Perrin was not only undiminished, but that their estimate of his moral elevation and social worth is, if possible, increased by his firm stand against low intrigue and social depravity.

Well done Carolina! that is the true spirit of chivalry after all. May the example do something for bloody, yet brave New Orleans.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-eye.
PRINTERS.

It should be encouraging to our craft to know that among many who occupy distinguished stations in society, quite a large proportion are printers. We were forcibly struck with this thought as we reviewed the proceedings of the late celebration at Bunker Hill. Boston affords a full share. Among them may be mentioned Jos. T. Buckingham, Esq., President of the Bunker Hill Association—Hon. S. T. Armstrong, formerly Mayor of the city and Lt. Governor of the State—Hon. Benj. Russell for many years of the Boston Centinel—Nathaniel Greene, Esq., formerly, and now again Post Master in that city—H. W. Dutton, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association—and many others might be mentioned. These all, have hewed their own way to their present eminence from mere "printers' devils." And why is it? Where did Franklin first lay the foundation of his brilliant career? In the printing office, we answer. There is no occupation so congenial to the growth of thought and expansion of intellect as that of the printer's. There is not one professional man in a hundred, be he clergyman, physician or lawyer, however high his attainments may be in learning, who could present a perfect book to the world without the aid of the printer. We do not mean in the self evident matter of mere printing the book; but we speak in respect to those little niceties of correct orthography and punctuation, &c. which give the finishing touch to a work. Oh, we have had to do with some authors, while proof-reader to a large establishment, who seemed to know nothing beyond throwing out big thoughts upon foolscap, and there they might have remained, had it not been for the plastic hand of the printer, whose peculiar art enabled him to select, arrange and place these thoughts in appropriate sentences and paragraphs, adding a comma here and semicolon, there, and so of letters and sometimes whole words. The embodiment of thought was there, but many limbs to complete its symmetry were wanting; and these had to be supplied by the printer. All these exercises fit the mind to enter into the minutia of things, and prepare the man for usefulness in any station in which he may be placed.

We have spoken of but a few distinguished printers in Boston; but our country is full of them, Look at Horace Greeley, of New York, who has been recommended as whig candidate for the Vice Presidency. But a few years ago, and he was so ungainly an object, both in clothing and physical appearance, that his claim to become an apprentice in an obscure printing office in Vermont was rejected, notwithstanding they had advertised for one the day previous. By perseverance and begging he finally induced them to take him on trial. He became so apt in a short time that they retained him. And what is he now? One of the best, if not the best editors and writers of the age. So with many others who were

poor and friendless boys like himself. Let the craft then take encouragement; and especially let every printer's apprentice strive after eminence in the profession. Let him avoid bad company any employ all his leisure 'time in study, and he will, he must become eminent and useful.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Calhoun, puts at rest one of the many misrepresentations to which that gentleman has been the object in the whig papers. FORT HILL, July 6, 1843.

Dear Sir: I was absent from home when your letter arrived, which will explain why it has not been acknowledged at an earlier period.

You are right in the opinion which you attribute to me on the subject of free trade—so far from desiring or aiming at substituting a system of direct or internal taxes for duties on imports, as the means of supporting the government, my object has been the very reverse, as I often expressed in debate.—One of the objections I have urged against high protective duties, is, that it would hasten the period when a resort to a system of internal taxation would become necessary. I am and always have been, of the opinion that the duties on imports and the proceeds of the sales of the public land, are the legitimate sources of the revenue of the union, that it will prove a severe trial to the federal government whenever it shall be forced to resort to internal taxes to meet its ordinary expenditures; under this impression, as well as for other powerful reasons, I have steadily opposed all schemes of alienating the revenue from the lands, or that were calculated to impair the source of revenue from the imposts.

With great respect,
I am, Sir, &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

To Edw'd Delony, Clinton, La.

In an able communication from the pen of an Alabamian, published in the Globe of the 29th ult., we find the following sentence:—

"The down trodden democracy of South Alabama, under the inspiration of the mere chances of his (Mr. Calhoun's) nomination is rousing itself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking his half grown locks. Make him the candidate of the party, and soon the family shouts of victory of the sturdy democracy of North Alabama would be echoed by still louder peals from the regenerated south."

The writer, whoever he may be, of the communication from which the foregoing extract is taken, is a man of clear discrimination and, withal, a close and logical reasoner. We quote it as evidence of the correctness of a similar opinion expressed by us in the two last numbers of our paper.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing from Tennessee, says:—

"Under, no possible contingency can he (Mr. Van Buren) ever procure her support. His resurrection into political life is utterly hopeless.—His friends ought to know that he cannot recover from the misrepresentations and defeat of 1840, and besides, that a cardinal principle always held by Jackson, is the one term principle. The people all over the Union are for it, and no man can be elected, whose course conflicts with it. My candid belief is, if our party had taken bold ground in the late election for Mr. Calhoun, or perhaps any other man, the result would have been unfavorable to Mr. Clay. This course I myself advised two years ago, but other counsels prevailed, and the result I then feared has taken place. I know hundreds of men who voted for Gov. Jones, who would have voted for his competitor had he been known to be opposed to the nomination and election of Mr. Van Buren."

MANY FACTS IN A FEW WORDS.

A legal stone is 14 pounds, or the eighth of a hundred in England, and 16 pounds in Holland.

The fathom 6, feet is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand in horse measure is four inches.

An Irish mile is 2,240 yards, a Scotch mile is 1,934 yards; an English, or statute mile, is 1,760 yards; German, 1,800; Turkish, 1,828.

An acre is 4,840 square yards, or 69 yards 1 foot and 8 1-2 inches each way. A square mile, 17,60 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

The Persian gives names to every day in the month, just as we give them to days of the week.

The Esquimaux attain the height of about 4 feet 3 inches, and the Mogul Tartars but 4 feet 9 inches.

The human body consists of 140 bones, 9 kinds of articulations or joinings, 100 cartilages or ligaments 400 muscles or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries, veins, &c.

Total abstinence from food above seven days is fatal to men; but there are instances of surviving a longer period. A religious fanatic, in 1786 attempted to fast 40 days, but died on the 16th.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer of the 25th ult., who argues ably and eloquently in defence of district representation, and the vote per capita, in the democratic national convention, closes his article with the following wise and patriotic reflections:—"Generations yet unborn are interested

in the contest. Who have arrived at the turning point in our political history, and the next Presidential election must settle the principles and policy of the Federal Government for years to come, and for ever. Long and arduous have been the efforts of the Republican party to place Government upon its true basis—a strict adherence to the Constitution. We have succeeded to a certain extent. Should we be overthrown in the coming conflict, how deadly will be the blow to the future glory and happiness of a great nation! Curses, loud and deep, will follow the infatuated Republican, who, forgetting what was due to his political friends, in a blind advocacy of one man, brought division upon his party, and defeat to its principles. We betide that politician, or set of politicians, whose policy, by severing Virginia from her natural position in the Union, may deliver her, too, into the hands of the Philistines.—They are assuming a heavy responsibility. Her battlements were shook at the last election.—Let them beware, lest the warden they are so anxious to place upon them, may prove too weak for their defence."

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, September 27, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

JOCKEY-ISM.

In these days, whenever any dispute of any kind takes place, both sides act purely in self-defence.—There never is any aggressor. Quarrels and fights are "plenty as blackberries," but like the Tennessee Whig Candidate—they are "born without parentage." They are self-created; No body originates them: every body engaged in them, is driven into them, to prevent entire annihilation!

Hence it is very common to see both sides eager and hasty to get "the jockey-word" or in other words, the first "say." It has become a very important matter to make claim to the defensive side, before the other party make the same claim. At any rate, men act as though they thought so.

Well our Van Buren Editorial brethren have been indulging in this jockey-ism. For some time they have been doing all they dare do, to disparage every other candidate for the Presidency, except Van Buren. Towards Calhoun they have demeaned themselves with the greatest injustice. They have foolishly and vainly attempted to revive the old prejudice against Nullification, for the purpose of injuring Mr. Calhoun! And this has been done too, by the very Editors, who have been the studied and eloquent eulogists of Calhoun, long since the days of Nullification;—by those very Editors who, for the last six years, have been extending to Calhoun the right hand of fellowship, and holding him up as one of the brightest ornaments of our party and our country. Not only have those Editors done this: but they have gone the mad length of characterizing those Democrats who support Calhoun, as *functionists*.

As a justification for this unfair dealing, those Editors make the common pretence—that they have done it in self-defence.—If those Editors mean by 'self-defence' that the Calhoun men commenced any assault upon Van Buren or his friends, they are in error. But they are right if they mean by 'self-defence,' that Calhoun is rising so, swiftly in the favor of the people, that Van Buren's prospects are hopeless unless those Editors can, by jockey-ism and foul play, turn that mighty popular tide which sets so strongly for Calhoun.

The people of this country know Calhoun well. They remember his brilliant and useful services, during the last war;—They remember that he has been serving them for the last thirty years. They know that he, like all human beings, has not been exempt from error. But in the whole of his long service, he has established a character for unsullied honesty, lofty independence and gigantic intellect, of which our whole nation may justly be proud. The people are generous and just towards such a man, and they forgive his errors. A few Editors may attempt to do him injury, but the people will do him justice.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY,

Virginia, Sept. 2d, 1843.

Gentlemen: Since leaving Mobile, I have travelled a great deal—making the semi-circuit of the Union—and, as Medley says in the play, I have no hesitation in saying that the popularity of Mr. Calhoun is increasing every day. Every day his chances for success before the convention are brightening; and if it were not for the very unfair means employed by the Van Buren portion of the press, there would be but little doubt of his perfect success before the convention. The Richmond Enquirer takes the lead (as you of course see) in this crusade against Mr. Calhoun, and I verily believe Mr. Ritchie will consider it good cause to abandon the party, if, by any chance, Mr. Calhoun should become the choice of the convention. I am happy to say, however, that although Ritchie's word with some political gossip, yet that there are many quiet as orthodox in their democratic notions as he is; and who have been

distinguished Van Buren leaders in by-gone times, who now scout the idea of Mr. Van Buren's nomination—who boldly declare their unalterable determination to sustain Mr. Calhoun.

I have travelled through 11 counties, and have attended large meetings—heard the subject canvassed, and can say with perfect assurance of propriety that Mr. Calhoun's chance in Virginia is infinitely better than that of any other candidate—especially better than Van Buren's.

There is hardly a man to be found, although he may favor Van Buren, but who will admit that there are great obstacles to overcome should Mr. Van Buren obtain the nomination, and that would not exist were Mr. Calhoun the nominee. A horse, so badly broken down and beaten as Van Buren was in the race of '40, cannot be in condition to take the track with any thing like a fair chance in '44, and against so experienced a nag as "Old Harry." There will be general distrust of not only his mettle, but of his power, and from this lack of confidence, he will be left out of the distance post, as he was in his last contest. No, no, give us "another horse, bind up our wounds," and we ask no odds. Mount us upon the intellectual strength of Calhoun, arm us with his public worth and his private virtues, and we'll fight a battle that will rebound to the glory of the country, if we succeed, and to our honor, if we fail.

The action of the democratic party in our Southern districts upon the subject of the Presidency, prior to the late elections, had a decided influence in producing the result to which we adverted in our last paper. This position cannot be controverted. If the action of the democratic party had not been in accordance with popular sentiment, the elections would have shown it in a manner not to be misunderstood. What, then, was the action of our party that produced the result of which we have spoken? It consists in their having boldly put forth the issues of "Free trade; low duties; no debt; separation from banks; retrenchment; economy; and strict adherence to the constitution." These were the issues, associated with the name of Mr. Calhoun that secured us his victory.

In the first district the democrats of Conecuh county adopted a series of resolutions from which we extract the following:—

"Resolved, That as there is no better way in which the wishes of a majority of the people can be made apparent, than in their primary assemblies, and believing in the propriety of an early manifestation of public opinion, of it controlling motives and principles of action, we the democrats of Conecuh county, think it not inappropriate or untimely to express our unqualified opinions in favor of the policy of administering the government in conformity with the just and equitable doctrines of "Free trade; low duties; no debt; separation from banks; economy; retrenchment; and a strict adherence to the constitution," as the fairest and most comprehensive exposé of our political creed; and though we have every confidence in the ability and sound integrity of many worthy and distinguished statesmen and patriots of the democratic party of this Union, nevertheless we frankly acknowledge our decided preference as a candidate for the Presidency, in favor of the southern defender of state rights, JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

In the second district the democrats of Montgomery county assembled in county convention—

"Resolved, That the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, and the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, are our choice for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Union—that we admire them for their arduous public services, their strict and unwavering devotion to the principles of liberty, and their unsullied private reputation."

In the third district the democrats of Perry county—

"Resolved, That 'Free trade; no debt; Low duties; Separation from banks; economy; retrenchment; and a strict adherence to the constitution of the United States;' constitute the creed of the democratic party; that such policy will insure the perpetuity of our institutions secure the integrity of our public officers, and continue the simplicity and purity of our government to those who may come after us."

In the fourth district the democratic convention, composed of delegates from Sumter, Greene, Tuscaloosa, Pickens and Fayette, passed resolutions indicating so plain a preference for Mr. CALHOUN, as to draw from the Flag of the Union unmerited and gratuitous censure.

In this position did the democrats of South Alabama place themselves as early as May last. That their proceedings were in accordance with public sentiment, is most conclusively demonstrated in the result of the elections. Had these been adverse to the positions occupied by the friends of Mr. Calhoun, then would the Flag have a plea of justification for its unqualified denial of our premises. As it is, the result of the elections clearly sustain the positions we have assumed.

Speaking of the result of this election, the Delphi Oracle, of Indiana, says—

"The recent elections in this State exhibit 'the beautiful tendencies of our free institutions,' in a most striking degree. They show what can be accomplished by industry, perseverance, talents and moral worth. Let the poor boy whose heart sometimes sinks within him, take courage and push ahead. Jas. Whitcomb, the Governor elect, is the son of a poor farmer, who was unable to give him a common education; Jesse D. Bright is the son of a hatter in Madison; Col. Smith, the Congressman from the Dearborn district, is a tanner; Andrew Kennedy was a blacksmith; John Petit a stone mason; Wm. J. Brown a tavern keeper, in Rushville; Thomas J. Henley, a poor farmer's son; Joseph A.

Wright used to gather and sell walnuts to pay for his schooling at Bloomington. Well may the democracy be proud of such men."

WHO SHALL HAVE THE PRIZE?—There was once to be a meeting of the flowers, and the Judge was to award a prize to the one pronounced the most beautiful. "Who shall have the prize?" said the rose, stalking forward in all the consciousness of beauty. "Who shall have the prize?" said the other flowers, advancing, each filled with conscious pride, and each imagining that it would be herself. "I will take a peep at those beauties," thought the violet, as she lay in her humble bed, not presuming to attend the meeting—"I will see them as they pass;" but as she raised her lowly head to peep out of her hiding place, she was observed by the Judge, who pronounced her the most beautiful because the most modest.

A LOG CABIN CASE.—A log cabin case has recently been tried in New Haven, Conn. which one of the papers of that place thus described:

"THE LAST OF THE LOG CABINS.—As we promised to give the result of the great log cabin and hard cider case, we will merely say, that it came off on Saturday afternoon, before Justice Mix.—The suit was brought to recover the sum of 75 cents, due Babcock & Wilman, for advertising 'Harrison Cider,' in 1840. Defendants claimed an offset, on the ground that the plaintiffs owed him \$5 for a log cabin, delivered to them at that memorable period. The court taking into consideration the reduced value of log cabins at that time, and that the Harrison cider had evaporated, decided for the plaintiffs. Defendant appealed to the county court—when the plaintiffs withdrew and paid the costs."—*Trumbull Democrat.*

MRS. GILMOUR.

The New York Tribune states that an order was received on Thursday, from the President, directing the United States Marshal to surrender the young woman now in Eldridge street prison, charged with the murder of her husband in Scotland, to such British officer as may be duly authorized to receive her. She will probably be given in charge of Captain McKay, who came in pursuit of her, and be embarked as early as possible in a steamer or packet for Liverpool.

EARLY EDUCATION.—Brougham says: "If a child is neglected until six years of age, no subsequent attention can recover it. Up to this age he is in ignorance and dissipation, in baseness and brutality, in that vacuity of mind which such habits create, it is vain to try to reclaim it by teaching it reading and writing. You may teach it what you choose afterwards, but if you have not prevented the formation of bad habits, you will teach in vain. With children under the age of six years—school learning—should not be the chief consideration, but the formation of moral principle."

After a consultation, several Physicians decided that a dropsical patient should be "tapped." Upon hearing of the decision of the Doctors, a son of the sick man approached him and exclaimed, "Father don't submit to the operation, for there never was anything tapped in our house that lasted more than a week."

THE RULING PASSION.—A presiding judge, not many leagues from Cleveland, Ohio, who had been promoted from the bench to a nomination for Congress, recently closed a stump speech with—"Gentlemen, you will now retire in charge of the constable!"

THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.—Dr. Drake, in a letter to the Western Medical Journal, dated at Tombecbee River, June 1843, says:

"In leaving the country watered by the Alabama, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Tombecbee and other beautiful rivers, which in their confluence make up the Mobile, we may be permitted to say, that in forty days of active travel, we have every where met with the greatest hospitality; that our brethren have liberally and candidly poured out their experience; while the planters whom we have visited, have communicated many valuable facts. We have met with neither robbery nor insult, nor more than a dozen drunken men; nor one bowie-knife; nor seen a first fight; nor heard six physicians backbite their brethren; nor encountered a drunken doctor *nunc nunc* arise. On the contrary, we have been among a temperate, quiet and religious people, whose unvaried and unostentatious kindness demands from us this acknowledgment."

LYNCH LAW IN CANADA.

The Canadian presses are very fond of dilating upon and magnifying the disorder which occasionally occur in this country representing them as the genuine fruit of republican institutions. They however, go paid back in their own coin by the editor of the N. Y. Commercial. In a recent number he cites three cases of Lynch law in Canada West, all of which he cut from a single journal from that Province. The first occurred at London, at which place the house of a respectable widow was entered late at night, the family being all in bed, and a valuable piano was smashed to pieces. The noise aroused the sleepers, but the mischief was done before they could interfere to prevent it. A young man named Macklin has been bound over on suspicion, the widow having succeeded in a suit and he having been heard to threaten vengeance.

On the same night, at the same place, three cows were mangled with a scythe—supposed to have been a deed of mere wanton brutality.

At Hamilton, on the 12th of July, there was a formidable riot between large bodies of Orangemen and the Catholics. The Gazette exonerates the Orangemen from blame, representing them as the assailed party.

To represent these outrages, or such as

we have too often to chronicle in our country, as the result of our political institutions is utterly ridiculous.—*Pic.*

THE Steamer *Hibernia* made the outward trip in July, from Halifax to Liverpool in the shortest time on record, 8 days and 20 hours.

We are credibly informed that there is a man on the other side of the Raccoon Mountains, whose feet are so large, that he has to pull his pantaloons on over his head.

THE U. S. War Schooner, *Grampus*, commanded by Lieut. Downes, left Charleston several months ago, for the West India station, has not since been heard from. All hope of her safety is given up. There were 77 souls on board, including officers and crew.—*Hunt. Her.*

BOOK-BINDERY,

Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business.—and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Terms, low as possible.—work warranted.

N. B.—Editions of Works bound to order on very moderate terms.

SLEAVEN & CAMMER.

Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with Record Books, and Merchants supplied with Blank Books of every size.—all of which will be ruled to order, and furnished at prices a little above Northern.

References—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Editors of the Flag & Monitor Newspapers, Tuscaloosa.

Orders for any kind of work left at this office will be promptly attended to. Sept. 27, 1843.

Tax Sale.

ON the first Monday in November next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama the north half of the South-west quarter of Section six, Township fourteen, Range seven, and the north half of South East quarter of Section six, Township fourteen, Range seven—levied on as the property of Sion Jordan, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
Sept. 27, 1843—61—\$3 50.

COMPANY ORDERS.

The privates of Captain Litten's bat are hereby notified to parade on the public square in Jacksonville on Thursday the 6th of Oct. next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of said company are requested to meet on the day previous for the purpose of drill and review.

By order of the Capt.
JOSIAH W. WILSON, O. S.
Sept. 27, 1843.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of administration on the Estate of Stephen Treadwell, deceased, from the Orphans' Court of Randolph County, on the 21st day of August, 1843; I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payments.

JAMES BURDEN, Adm.
Sept. 27th 1843.—61—\$3 50.

Executive Department,

TUSCALOOSA.

I, BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Governor of the State of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th sections of the act placing the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur in liquidation, and by and with the advice of the President and Directors of said Branch Bank, do hereby declare and make known, that there will be offered for sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house in the Town of Ashville, and County of St. Clair, on Wednesday the 10th day of January next, the following described *Tracts of Land*, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, lying in the County of St. Clair, the property of the said Branch Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur—to-wit:

N. E. 1.4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3 East, on which is a comfortable Dwelling House and out-houses, —fine Spring and Peach Orchard, & sixty acres cleared.

N. W. 1.4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3, East.

The said sale will commence at 11 o'clock on said day.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to advance one fourth of the purchase money and execute notes for the balance, payable in one, two and three equal annual instalments, with six per centum per annum interest thereon, payable in the Notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama, or any of its Branches, and will receive, from the person conducting such sale, a certificate of purchase.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State of Alabama this 24th day of August, A. D. 1843, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-eighth year.

BEN. FITZPATRICK.

By the Governor,
W. GARRETT,
Secretary of State.

IN CHANCERY.

Hiram Mitchell & his wife Harriet M. Mitchell:

vs.

Robert H. Wilson & his wife, and others.

THIS day came the Complainants, by Rice & Smith their Solicitors, and upon their motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that Samuel Frazier and his wife Ruth L. E. Frazier; and Franklin Locke and his wife Isabella T. Locke, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State and in Rhea County, Tennessee, and that David Alexander and his wife Margaret B. Alexander, defendants in this case, reside in parts unknown.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four weeks in succession, notifying and requiring the said Samuel Frazier and his wife Ruth L. E. Frazier, and David Alexander and his wife Margaret B. Alexander, and Franklin Locke and his wife Isabella T. Locke, to be and appear personally before the Register at his office, in the town of Jacksonville, within sixty days from the making of this order, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainants bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and be set for hearing *ex parte*.

A true copy from the minutes.

W. H. ESTILL, Register.

The bill states that Samuel F. Clawson died on the 19th August, 1840, intestate, leaving complainant, Harriet M. Mitchell, his widow, who has since the death of the said Samuel F. Clawson, intermarried with Hiram Mitchell; Robert H. Wilson and his wife Rosanna Wilson, late Rosanna Clawson; Samuel Frazier and his wife Ruth L. E. Frazier, late Ruth L. E. Clawson; Franklin Locke and his wife Isabella T. Locke, late Isabella T. Clawson, David Alexander and his wife Margaret B. Alexander, late Margaret B. Clawson and John M. Clawson, his only legal heirs and representatives; that the said Samuel F. died seized and possessed of a certain tract of land, known as Section 28, Township 16, Range 8, East, in the Coosa Land District; that the complainant, Harriet M. Mitchell, administered upon the estate of said deceased, in Spartanburgh District, South Carolina, in September 1840, which said administration has not yet been settled; in December 1840, complainant, Harriet M. Mitchell and John M. Crook administered upon the estate of said deceased in Benton County Alabama, which said administration has not yet been settled; that the said Harriet M. Mitchell intermarried with the complainant, Hiram Mitchell, on the 5th day of May, 1842. In November or December 1840, the said Harriet M. entered upon the said land of her deceased husband Samuel F. Clawson and remained in the peaceable possession of it about thirty days; that there was upon the land a dwelling house and out houses and about two or three hundred acres of cleared land; that shortly after the said Harriet M. left the premises the said Robert H. Wilson and John M. Clawson took possession of the said land and premises without her consent, except one field, which she had rented to John Bush for one year at one hundred dollars; that at the expiration of the year the said Wilson and John M. Clawson took possession of that field also, and they or one of them, the said Wilson has occupied all the land and premises ever since and received all the profits arising therefrom, and has committed considerable waste upon the land and premises; that the said Robert H. Wilson is wholly insolvent and irresponsible and is instigated, aided and put forward by the other heirs of the said Samuel F. Clawson as the actor, on account of his insolvency and irresponsibility: the said Wilson, Frazier, Locke, Alexander and John M. Clawson have each an interest that will come to them out of both the personal and real estate of the said deceased: the said John M. Crook is the sole acting Administrator in the State of Alabama, the said Harriet M. having ceased to act; that the aforesaid heirs of the said Samuel F. Clawson deceased on the 1st July, 1843, filed a bill in the Court of Chancery at Jacksonville, against Complainants and the said John M. Crook as Administrators and Administratrix of said deceased, for the purpose, among other things, of having said estate settled and said bill is still pending; that the said defendants, heirs of the said Samuel F. Clawson, deceased, have thrown impediments in the way of the said Harriet M., proceeding at law for her dower, and by their acts the said Harriet M. cannot proceed at law to obtain her dower and her share of the rents and profits of said land and premises which have accrued since the death of the said Samuel F. Clawson, and unless the portion of said heirs in said estate is subjected to the payment of her share of the rents and profits she fears she will lose them entirely; that the defendants, the said heirs, have combined to defraud and obstruct the said Harriet M. in procuring her rights in the premises. The Bill prays that the defendants may answer the allegations made in the bill; that an account may be taken to ascertain the amount of mesne profits received from said land and premises; when and by whom received; that dower in said land be allotted to the said Harriet M., and that her share of the rents and profits may be determined and decreed to her; that the portions of each of said heirs, defendants in the personal and real estate of said deceased may be held liable for the payment of the share of the said Harriet M. in the said rents and profits; that the said John M. Crook, Administrator, may be ordered to hold the portions of each

of said heirs in said estate subject to the order of this Court and for general relief in the premises.

RICE & SMITH,

Comp'l's Sol's.

Sept. 27, 1843.—41—\$32 50.

NOTICE.

JOHN N. committed to the custody of the Sheriff of Bluff, Cherokee County, Alabama, on Friday the 16th inst. a dark mulatto boy named JOE, about five feet eight inches high—heavy made, about thirty-five years of age and says that he belongs to Hiram Cooley of the State of South Carolina.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property and pay the charges accruing on the same, or he will be dealt with according to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

LANSFORD STALLINGS, Jailor.

Sept. 27, 1843.—41—\$5 00.

Stop The Thief.

\$50 REWARD.
STOLEN from my Stable, living seven miles south west of Layette, on the night of the 22d instant, a bay Mare, about five feet or five feet two inches high, has a small star in her forehead a good head and neck which she carries nearly level in riding, she walks very fast and paces remarkably fast and well, has a long dock tail which she carries in travelling nearly level with her body, shod all round though the shoes are old, she may have a little white on the nose, and a little on the hind part of one of her fore and hind feet. She is a fine mare six years old next August, very fat and in fine condition when stolen, she has probably an old saddle on with one old and one new stirrup leather. I will give the above reward for the Thief and mare, or twenty dollars for the mare, or pay liberally for any information directed to me La Fayette.
CLEMENT FORBES.
June 3, 1843.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT, August 11, 1843.
JOHN YEATMAN, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. Massey, deceased, having filed his petition, setting forth that the Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of the east half of Section 33, township 10, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District cannot be fairly, equally and beneficially divided among the heirs, who are eight in number, viz Sarah, the wife of Wm. Jolly, Rachael, the wife of John Yeatman the petitioner, Rebecca, the wife of Thomas Wilbanks, Martha Massey, a feme sole, Lewis Massey, Enos Massey, John Massey and Mary Massey, minors. The petitioner further prays for a sale of the real estate therein set forth. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for five weeks successively, requiring Sarah Jolly and William Jolly her husband, Rachael Yeatman and John Yeatman her husband, Rebecca Wilbanks and John Wilbanks her husband, and Martha Massey, all of full age, and Daniel Hines, Guardian of Lewis Massey, Enos Massey, John Massey and Mary Massey, minors, all heirs at law of William Massey, deceased, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 22d day of September next, to show cause if any they have, why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold for division.
True Copy:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

Law Notice.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law under the firm name of
BOWEN & HAMILTON,
and will practice in the Circuit, County and Chancery courts of Randolph and the surrounding counties. Their office is in McDonald Randolph county, where one of them may at all times be found. Prompt attention will be given to any business confided to them.
JOHN D. BOWEN,
A. J. HAMILTON.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Walker Co. Ga. an Iron Grey Horse 5 years old last Spring, full sixteen hands high, with large white saddle spots, on his back; tall long, thin, and mostly white, he has also a noted round white spot on his neck about the size of a 12 cent piece; said horse is of commanding appearance, walks and trots well, he was stolen the 11th of July. I will give fifty dollars for the thief, with the horse, upon proof of conviction, or twenty dollars will be paid for the horse alone; I hope the honest part of the community will aid me in bringing said thief to justice, as the horse from the above description can be easily detected; any information will be thankfully received; direct to Dogwood P. O. Walker County Georgia.
JOHN G. PENISTON.
Sept. 13, 1843—cow3t.

Administrator's Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Cherokee County, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder in the town of Cedar Bluff, the undivided one half interest in the S. W. q. of Section No. 32, Township No. 9, of Range No. 11, East in said county, containing 155 91-100 acres; the property of the Estate of Tabitha Wade, deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.
Terms made known on the day of sale, which will be on the 1st Monday in October next.
JOSIAH WEAKLEY,
Administrator.
August 23, 1843—5t—\$6 00.

BAGGING Rope and Twine, JUST received and for sale by S. P. HUDSON & CO. Sept. 20, 1843—4t.

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree, made in the following cause, at the July Term of the Chancery Court, held at Talladega for the 40th Chancery District, on the 4th Monday in July last past, (1843.) I will sell, in the town of Arbacochee, for cash, on the first Monday in November next, (1843.) the following lands, to-wit: Fraction L of fractional section 4, township 17, of Range 10 east, containing 33 acres. And also Fraction K of fractional section 4, township 17 of Range 10 east, containing 46 acres, all lying in the Coosa Land District and in Randolph county; to pay the purchase money decreed to be due for said lands in the case of Hugh G. Barclay vs. Fleming F. Adrian. Sale within the usual hours.
H. P. WATSON,
Register and Master in Chancery.
Per S. D. WATSON, Dept.
Sept. 27, 1843—5t—\$6.

Trust Sale.

IN virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by J. S. Sorell, to secure the payment of certain moneys to William Haws, to indemnify John T. Pope and Benjamin Hollingsworth, the securities of said Sorell, against the payment of the same to said Haws, which said Deed of Trust is recorded in Book E pages 336-7 and 8, in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County, I will, on **Monday the twenty-third day of October next**, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Lands, to-wit: the north half of the south-east fourth of Section two, township 14 and Range 8 east, containing 80 acres more or less; the land formerly owned by Peter Haifner. And the south half of the half of the south-east fourth of Section 2, Township 14, of Range 8 east, purchased by said Sorell at the sale of the Real Estate of John Gay, dec'd, containing forty acres more or less. And also the Dower Lands allotted to Jane Haws, wife of William Haws, late wife of said John Gay dec'd, containing one hundred and thirty-three and one third hundredths acres more or less, which said land, for the life of the said Jane, was conveyed on the 25th February 1840, by said Haws and wife to said Sorell, in Section two, township fourteen of Range 8 east, all of the above lands lying in the county of Benton.
Such title as is conveyed to me by said Trust deed I will make to the purchaser or purchasers, and none other.
W. B. MARTIN, Trustee.
Sept. 11, 1843—5t.

Administrators Sale.

ON Monday the 16th day of October next, the undersigned, Adm's of Joel Sullivan, dec'd, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, one Wagon, two Horses, several head of Cattle and Hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
DUNKLIN SULLIVAN, Adm.
J. F. GRANT,
Sept. 13, 1843.

Ware-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the Ware-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller, where he intends to continue the Storage and Commission Business. He returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Hatchett and Miller, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
He will be prepared at all times to furnish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him; and also to make cash advances upon cotton in store.
WM. MILLER,
of the firm of Hatchett & Miller.
Aug. 23, 1843. 3m.

Tax sales.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot lying north of the Methodist Church, Lot 1, levied on as the property of — Hubbard for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.
L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
August 16, 1843—6t—\$3. 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the east half of section 3, Township 14, Range 7—levied on as the property of Thos G A Cox, for tax due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.
L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
August 16, 1843—6t—\$3. 50.

On the first Monday in October, next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the East 3 of Section 17, P. 14, R. 7—levied on as the property of — Rose for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.
L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
August 16, 1843—6t—\$3. 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the East 3 of Section 18, T. 14 R. 7—owner unknown, sold for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.
L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector B. C.
Aug. 23, 1842—6t—\$3. 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in Jacksonville, one Lot of Land containing 80 acres, two miles east of Jacksonville, formerly owned by — Thayer and at present occupied by Michael Shadwick to be sold for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.
L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector B. C.
Aug. 23, 1842—6t—\$3. 50.

Bankrupt Sale OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A. J. WALKER, Attorney at Law, Jacksonville, Ala.
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to any professional business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Benton, Talladega, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and DeKalb.
Office S. E. corner of the square.
P. S. A. J. W. will also close the business of the late firm of Cochran & Walker, now dissolved by limitation.
May 31, 1843.

R. E. W. McADAMS, Clock and Watch Maker.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewels.
He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Thimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.
By a Galvanic Battery, a new process just discovered. It will preserve the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done, and warranted to suit the taste.
Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.
Cash required for all work when delivered.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, August 4th, 1843.
THIS day came Cooper B. Tate Administrator of the estate of John B. Tate, dec'd, and some of the creditors of said estate, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that legal notice had been given of the filing of the statement, by the Administrator, and that this day had been set to declare said estate insolvent, unless objected to, and there being no objections made, and it appearing to the court from the statement filed by the Administrator that said Estate is insufficient to pay its liabilities.
It is ordered and decreed by the Court that the said estate be and is hereby declared insolvent. It is therefore ordered that Cooper B. Tate, Administrator of the said estate be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court on Monday the 10th day of September next, to settle his accounts as Administrator and surrender up the assets.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.



The Jockey Club Races Over the Benton Course near Jacksonville.

WILL commence on Monday, Nov. 13, with a Sweepstake, 1 mile heats, with 2 year old colts and fillies. 4 entries. H. L. French, Wm. Ainsworth, Kenneth Dye, John W. Trotter—to name and close 27th Oct. 1842. \$100 entrance—half for 5th.
Tuesday 14th. Sweepstake, 2 mile heats with 3 year old colts and fillies. 3 entries. John W. Trotter's gr. e. by Festival, dam Wild Kitty; Dan S. Ryan's Yellow Maria by Hibiscus, dam Jane; H. L. French, bay filly Ann Haynes by Leviathan, dam Pacific—closed—100 entrance, half for 5th.
Wednesday; Jockey Club Race—mile heats, with 2 year old colts and fillies; \$50 entrance.
Thursday; 2 mile heats, entrance \$20 Friday, 3 mile heats, entrance \$30 Saturday; 3 beat in 5, \$15
The proprietor is at this time unable to say what the purses will be worth, but suffice it to say, they will be as liberal as the times will admit. The proprietor has taken great pains to improve the track, and will have it in as good order as possible, and has good stables convenient to the track.

JOHN T. POPE, Proprietor.
Sept. 6, 1843—7t.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS the last will and Testament of John S. Watt, deceased, was this day admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court of Cherokee County, and the undersigned having taken out Letters of administration on the same—all persons holding claims against the said Estate will present them in the time assigned by Law—or they will be forever barred—those owing said Estate, will please come forward and make settlement—and persons indebted to the Late firm of Wm. B. and John S. Watt, will come forward and make settlement of their dues with me, as surviving partner of the said firm, as I am duly authorized to wind up the business of said Partnership.
WILLIAM B. WATT, Executor of the Last will &c.
Aug. 4, 1843—4t—\$5.

By MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, Judge of the County Court of Cherokee County, State of Alabama.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to me, by Seaborn Palmer of the County and State aforesaid, who claims an undivided half of all that tract of land known as the north-east quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 10 east in the Coosa Land District, I have nominated Walter Billingsly, James Montgomery and William C. White of the County and State aforesaid, Commissioners, to divide the said tract of Land into equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my office in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the third day of November next, the said Walter Billingsly, James Montgomery, William C. White, will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the same lands pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by copartners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 4th day of March 1803.
Given under my hand this 25th day of August A. D. 1843.
M. J. TURNLEY, Judge Co. Co.

Ordered that the foregoing be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in the county of Benton in the State of Alabama, for six weeks successively.
M. J. TURNLEY, Judge Co. Co.
August 30th 1843.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court September 1st 1843.
JOHN R. GRAHAM, administrator of the Estate of John Graham deceased having filed his petition setting forth, that the personal Estate of his intestate is insufficient to pay the debts against said Estate, and that his intestate died seized and possessed under a pre-emptive Right of the west half of the North East half of sec. 21 T. 12 R. 10 containing 80 acres—that said Land has been entered by him as administrator for the benefit of said Estate—that the heirs at Law of said deceased, are Noah Graham, a citizen of the State of South Carolina, Isaac Calaway and his wife Asenith Calaway, late Asenith Graham resident citizen of the State of Mississippi, Hiram B. Graham, Harriett Graham, Nancy Graham, John R. Graham, administrator and Petitioner, all of full age, the four last of whom reside in Cherokee County, Alabama—William H. Graham, Hampton B. Graham, Martha Graham and James Graham, minors residing in Cherokee County Alabama—that Charlotte Graham, widow of said deceased, has applied for her Dower in said Land and concludes a prayer for a sale of said Real Estate except the widow's dower. Up on reading the above described petition.—It is hereby ordered that James L. Lewis be and is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem of William H. Graham, Hampton B. Graham, Martha Graham and James Graham. It is further ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four weeks notifying and requiring Noah Graham, and Isaac Calaway and his wife Asenith Calaway, late Asenith Graham, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, on Friday the third day of November next, to show cause if any they can, why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold to pay the debts.
True copy:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Sept. 6, 1843—4t—\$10 00.

State of Alabama, CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court 11th August, 1843.

ON application of John McCoy, administrator of the estate of William McCoy, deceased, to sell the real estate belonging to said estate; it appearing from the application of the administrator that the personal estate of his intestate is not sufficient for the payment of the just debts, and makes application to sell the same for the payment of debts. It is ordered by the Court that notices issue to Absalom Ragan and Jane Ragan his wife, Mary McCoy, John Lay and Mary Lay his wife, and that notice be published in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days to George Wilson and his wife Elizabeth, and Martin McCoy and Andrew Hembree and his wife Martha, non residents, to appear and show cause on the first Friday in October next, why said order should not be granted; and ordered by the Court that said petition be made a matter of record.
Copy from the Minutes:
JOHN S. WILSON, Clk.
August 30th 1843—6t—\$10 50.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Arthur Crozier, one and a half miles south of White Plains, a Grey mare Pony with a small Black Colt, the mare about six years old and the colt about three months old, the mare appraised to fifteen dollars and the colt to five dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk
Sept. 6, 1843.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY VIRTUE of authority vested in the undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 6th day of October, 1843, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest surrendered in bankruptcy by R. E. W. McAdams, in Lot No. 99, and north half 99 1-2 in Jacksonville.
Also, the interest of Charles Norman in the North-east fourth of Section 27, township 15, Range 12 east in the Coosa Land District.
Also, the interest of J. C. Broyles in 160 acres of Land.
Also, the interest of Daniel Nunneley in the north half of Lot No. 19 in the town of Jacksonville, containing one acre, and Lot No. 18 in the town of Jacksonville, containing 2 1-2 acres.
Also, the interest of G. W. Crozier in Lot No. 19, in the town of Cedar Bluff Cherokee County.
Also, the interest of David Andrews in the east half of Section 8, township 22, Range 20, in the Tallapoosa Land District, and one house and lot in the town of Alexandria.
Also, the interest of James Robinson in the south half of the south-east quarter of Section 35, township 13, Range 7, east.
Also, the interest of Edward Herndon in the west half of Section 12, Township 14, of Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District.
Also, the interest of A. J. Hines in one Lot in White Plains.
Also to be sold at Arbacochee, Randolph County, Alabama, on Monday the 9th day of October, 1843.
The interest of Samuel Tally in the south half of the south-east quarter of S. 19, T. 19, R. 10.
The interest of M. H. Ragan to the south half of the north-east quarter of S. 10, Range 10, T. 17.
S. D. CABANISS, Assignee in Bankruptcy.
By his Agent, JOSHUA KIRBY.
Sept. 6, 1843—5t.

DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable Aque Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms;—also an effectual remedy for Fevers, of every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever and from the success in this mode of practice, he is confident it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It never fails to cure the chills and fever the first day. Billous, typhus, nervous, congestive, and Winter fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

CERTIFICATES.

Franklin Co., Tenn.
Winchester, Oct. 13, 1842.
Dear Sir—An agent of yours left with us some two months since, some of your Aque and anti-billous Pills, and at the time he left them we would scarcely take them upon any terms; Sappington's Aque Pills being sold by our next door neighbor, and thought by the people not to be surpassed by any medicine for that disease then in use. But your Pills have brought out a name for themselves far surpassing that of any other medicine now in use. All agree that they never saw such a medicine before, & would have no other while they could get yours. The consequence of which is, your pills are all gone, and at the urgent request of our friends, we write you to send us a fresh supply.
We are respectfully yours, &c.
T. M. TRYOR & Co.
B. S. H. DAVIS.

Certificate from Dr. Wm. McCLELEN, Talladega Co. May 21, 1842.
This is to certify that during the past season, I have made use of Dr. Champion's Aque medicines in my practice, and out of twenty-two boxes, (all I had) have never failed of effecting a permanent removal of the disease; and in no single case did a patient take more than half a box. I can with strict veracity and do with great pleasure say, that I believe it to be the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for ague, chills and fever, &c. that has ever been discovered.
WM. McCLELEN.

Gallatin county, Ill., April 12, 1842.
Dr. Champion:
Dear Sir—Within the last twelve months I have been using your anti-billous and Aque pills in my practice to a considerable extent and have found them to be productive of superior effects in the case of fever and many other cases. It is difficult to get them here, their character standing so high in all the south part of this State that they are all bought up, and consequently it is very hard to get a sufficient quantity of them. You will confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this county by forwarding a good supply of your medicine to this place.
A. A. WOLF, M. D.

Each box contains twenty-four Pills, twelve of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample certificates of the efficiency of this medicine.

ALSO, DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Anti-Billous, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.
This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach; depraved appetite, worms, choriadialgia, (which is known by the sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach) Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, Palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux; heart burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

For sale by SMITH & ABBNEY, in Tuscaloosa, and MARTIN SIMS, North Port.
For Sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, and in nearly all the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States, and Texas.
September 6, 1842 14—9ms.

Notice.

BY virtue of an execution from the Circuit Court of Morgan County I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next the west half of South east fourth of Section 14, T. 15, R. 5, levied on as the property of young H. Browning to satisfy said execution against Y. H. Browning and John Roberts, in favor of the Branch Bank at Decatur.
JAMES C. WATKINS, Agent.
By his deputy A. SKELTON.
Sept. 1, 1843—4t—\$2 50.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY virtue of authority vested in the undersigned, as assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Wednesday the 14th day of September, 1843, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and branches, all the Notes, Accounts, Bills, Bonds, Judgments, or other choses in action of Edward Herndon.
S. D. CABANISS, Assignee in Bankruptcy.
By his agent, JOSHUA KIRBY.

State of Alabama, CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Regular Return day, September 1st, 1843.

THIS day, came personally into open court, John B. D. Henderson, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin C. Mathis, deceased, and presented his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, which accounts, first being examined, audited, and caused to be properly stated, are reported for allowance at a Term of this Court to be held at the Court-house in the Town of Cedar Bluff, on the first Friday of November, 1843—whereupon, it is considered by the Court, that forty days previous notice of said settlement be given by posting up written notices at the Court-house door of said County, and at two other public places in said County, and that a copy of these orders be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in the County of Benton, for three successive weeks, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at said time and place of final hearing, and show cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be allowed.
Copy from the minutes:
Test:
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk, C. C.
Sept. 20, 1843.

State of Alabama, CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Regular Return Term, Sept. 1st, 1843.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this day the estate of Gilbert Oneal was by the Court declared to be insolvent. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Friday in October next be set apart, for William Hickman, Administrator of said estate, to make a final settlement of said estate at the Court-house in the town of Cedar Bluff, when and where all the creditors may attend if they think proper.
Test:
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.
Sept. 20, 1843—3t.

State of Alabama, DeKALB COUNTY.

IN obedience to a decree of the Orphans' Court of said county, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the Town of Lebanon, on the first Monday (6th day) of November next, upon a twelve months credit, (except about three hundred dollars, which amount is to be cash down) the south-east quarter of section eleven, in township seven of Range eight east in said county, entered by the Administrator of John Withrow, dec'd by virtue of a right he (John Withrow) acquired from the General Government, under the pre-emption act of 1835, which tract of land, upon application, &c. was condemned to be sold to pay said decedents debts, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1843.
JESSE CUNNINGHAM, Adm. of John Withrow, dec'd.
Sept. 20, 1843—6t.

The State of Alabama, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Orphans' Court in Vacation, Sep. 11, 1843.

THIS day came Absalom Cassels administrator of the Estate of Henry Cassels deceased and having filed his petition, praying of this Court, an order of sale, of the property both real and personal, belonging to said Estate; in order that the property of said estate may be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said intestate—
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days notifying Solomon Poe, a non-resident heir and all others interested to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in and for Randolph County at the Court House, in the Town of McDonald on Saturday the 21st day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

WM. M. BUCHANAN, Clerk, C. C. R.
September 20th, 1843—5t—\$6.

Tax Sales.

I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. the west half of section 36, township 16, Range seven, said to belong to the Montgomery Bank, levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.
L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
Sept. 20, 1843—6t—\$3. 50.

ALSO on the first Monday in November next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. 40 acres of Land lying on the waters of east Cane Creek, cultivated this year by Stephen Chandler, and levied upon as the property of Ransom Doyles of Blount Co. Ala. for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.
L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
Sept. 20, 1843—6t—\$3. 50.

Randolph Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution from the Circuit Court of Randolph County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of McDonald, Randolph County, on the first Monday in October next Section 17, Township 17, Range 11 east, levied on as the property of Henry H. Porter to satisfy said execution in favor of L. Woodward.
SAMUEL CARPENTER, Sheriff.
Sept. 6, 1843—4t—\$2 50.

POETRY.

From the *Santer County Whig*.
TO MY INFANT SON.

What shall I wish for thee my child,
What shall I wish sweet boy?
I hear thee at thy infant sobs,
I hear thy voice of joy.
Thy merry laugh strikes on my ear
And sweet thy accents fall,
They bring to mind my infant home,
And every scene recall.

For there a mother on me smiled
And blessed each passing hour;
She taught my infant steps to rove
And call each lovely flower;
She taught my lisping tongue to say
"Father who art in Heaven,"
Yet blessings from above descend
And to thy child be given."

And such my boy I bid thee seek
Pure blessings from above;
May ever choicest ones descend
Upon thy head, sweet love.
The brightest crown that ever graced
A mortal brow be thine,
A crown that speaks thy spirit pure
Thy feelings all divine.

A heart in future years be thine
As pure as it is now;
With nought but summer in thy sky
No winter on thy brow.
Without a passing cloud to mar
Thy brightest hour of joy;
And may thy course be ever thus,
My darling baby boy.

And could I guide thy little bark,
O'er life's tempestuous sea;
How cheerfully I'd steer thy course,
And e'en thy pilot be.
For who my child can love thee more
Than she who gave the birth?
And mother is the purest name
E'er breathed upon this earth,
Linwood, Aug. 22 1843.—Augusta.

EDWARD OSBORNE.—In the year 1530, when London bridge was covered with houses, overhanging the pent-up turbulent stream, as if the ordinary dangers of life were not sufficient, that men should, out of their ingenuity, invent new ones, desert *terra firma*, and like so many beavers, perch their dwellings on a crazy bridge, Sir William Howard, citizen of London, and cloth worker inhabited one of these temptations of providence. His only child, a pretty girl, was playing with a servant at a window over the water, and fell into the rapids through which, even now a days it is counted a feat to shoot. Many a one beheld the sight in the helplessness of terror without dreaming of venturing into the stream. But there was one to whom the life of the perishing child was dearer than his own, and that was the apprentice of Sir William Howard. He leaped into the water after his youthful mistress, and by the aid of a bold heart and strong arm, bore her in safety to the shore; and he had his reward. Years rolled on and each succeeding one brought wealth to the father, and grace and loveliness to the noble minded daughter. Such was the fame of her beauty, that even in that aristocratic age the gallant and fair descended chivalry of the land were rival suitors for the hand of the merchant queen of hearts. But fairer in her eyes was the apprentice cap on the darling youth who snatched her from the whirling waters, than the coronet of the peer; and with the single minded disinterestedness of a genuine woman she gave to her untitled preserver, Edward Osborne, the hand and heart which the Earl of Shrewsbury, the heir of the lofty house of Talbot, had sighed for in vain. Well did her lover vindicate her choice! Edward Osborne was a nobleman born, of God's Creation, not man's. He rose by successful industry to the highest honors of the city whose merchants are the paymasters of the rulers of the earth. And from the city beauty, to whom faith and love were dearer than titles and wealth, and the merchant apprentice, who perilled his life so freely in the cause of the helpless, and for the sake of humanity, as ever did high born youth for fame and glory, and golden spurs,—descends by a lineage more noble than if he had sprang from the most heroic stock of robbers that ever troubled the world with their achievements, George William Osborne, Duke of Leeds.

New Monthly Magazine.

JACKSONVILLE Female Academy.

THIS institution will again be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday the 17th inst., under the auspices of Mr. J. M. Burt, and Lady. Mr. Burt and Lady have been sufficiently tested, to satisfy all, who have had an opportunity of witnessing their success, that their talents for teaching are seldom equalled, and perhaps never surpassed. In point of moral character, they are wholly unexceptionable, and are every way, in the highest degree, worthy the patronage of an enlightened community.

Jacksonville is believed to be unsurpassed by any village in Alabama for the salubrity, soundness, and health of its climate. Board can be obtained in good families, at from six to seven dollars per month.

The terms of tuition are as follows:
1st Class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per sess., \$6 00
2d " Geography, Grammar, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, & History, \$10 00
3d " Chemistry, Natural Moral and Mental Philosophy and Botany, \$15 00
4th " Latin, Greek and French Languages, \$17 50
Lessons in Music on the Piano extra \$20 per session.

By order of the Board,
E. L. WOODWARD, Sec'y.
N. B. A lady of the village who has bestowed much time to Painting and Drawing, and who is eminently qualified to give correct and valuable instruction in those branches, will do so to all those young ladies who may desire it.
E. L. WOODWARD,
Jacksonville Ala. July 11th 1843.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday, the second day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.
Township four, of range one.
Township three, of range two.
Townships six and seven, of range five.
Township fourteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.
Township seven, of range six.
Townships one, two, and three, of range seventeen.
South of the base line, and West of the meridian.
Sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, in township eight, of range seven.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range eight.
Township nine, of range ten.
The west half of township ten, and the four westernmost tiers of sections in township eleven, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.
Township one, of range eighteen.
Township four, of ranges twenty-three and twenty-four.
At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and west of the meridian.
Township fourteen, of range eighteen.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range twenty-three.
Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven.
At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit:

South of the base line, and west of the meridian.
Townships five and six, of range twenty-three.
Township seven of range twenty-four.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range twenty-five.
Townships five and six, of range twenty-six.
Fractional township nineteen, on the west side of Red river, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-seven.
Township sixteen, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of Township seventeen, south of the base line, of Range two, west of the 5th principal meridian.
Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.
The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER,
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned have just received a quantity of SOUTHERN HARMONIES for sale on Commission, at \$12 per dozen or 125 per copy Cash.

S. P. HUDSON & Co.

June 26 1843.

WM. B. MARTIN,

AND

LEMUEL J. STANDEFER.

WILL practice Law together in all of the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge will receive strict attention.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of LOUISIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at OUACHITA, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.
Township six, of range three.
Townships four, five, and six, of range four.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.
Township seven, of range six.
Townships four, five, six, and seven, of range seven.
Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.
Township fifteen of range nine.
Townships fifteen and sixteen, of range ten.
Townships thirteen and fifteen, of range eleven.
Fractional township twenty-three, of range thirteen.

Section twenty-seven; the east half of the north-west quarter and south half of section twenty-eight; the west half of the north-east quarter, the north-west quarter, the west half of the south-west quarter, and the east half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-three; sections thirty-four, thirty-six, and thirty-seven; the north half of section thirty-eight; sections forty, forty-two, and forty-four; lots seven and eight, in section forty-five; section forty-six, except lots three, four and five; section forty-seven; section forty-eight, except lots two, three, six, seven, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; sections forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-two, in township thirteen, of range twelve.
The west half of the north-east quarter of section eight, in township six, of range six.
And the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, in township eleven, of range ten.

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.
Township ten, except sections six and seven, and township eleven, except sections four, nine, ten, sixteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, to thirty-three, inclusive, of range five.
Township one, of ranges seven and eight.
Townships one and twenty-one, of range nine.
Township one, fractional township thirteen, north and east of Red river, and townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range ten.
Townships four, sixteen, and seventeen, of range eleven.
Townships four and seventeen, of range twelve.
Fractional townships four, five, and six, bordering on the Sabine river, and townships seven and eight, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at OPELOUSAS, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships & parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude and East of the meridian.
Township ten, of range one.
Fractional sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, and twenty-four, in township nine, of range eight.
Fractional township nine, south of Grand river, of range nine.
Fractional township ten, south and west of Grand river, except sections fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, and the unsurveyed portions of the fractional sections twenty and twenty-eight, lying north and east of Bayou Pigeon, of range eleven.
South of the 31st of Latitude, and West of the meridian.
Township four, of ranges four and five.
Townships three and four, and sections one to thirteen, inclusive, and section twenty-four, in township eleven, of range six.
Township four, of ranges seven, eight, and nine.
Townships three and four, of ranges ten and eleven.
Township six, of range twelve.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.
Fractional township two, of range three.
North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.
Fractional townships four and five, south of Red river, of range two.

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of November next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.
Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three, in township twenty-one; and sections or lots three, four, five, and six, in township twenty-four of range thirty.

Sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections of lots one to thirty-five (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to sixty-two (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-three; sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, in township twenty-four of range thirty-one.

Sections or lots one to forty-four inclusive (except sixteen), in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to twelve, inclusive, in township twenty-three, of range thirty-two.

Sections or lots one to seven inclusive, in township twenty-two, and sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seven and eighteen, in township twenty-three of range thirty-three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale. The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER,

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE undersigned have just received a quantity of SOUTHERN HARMONIES for sale on Commission, at \$12 per dozen or 125 per copy Cash.

S. P. HUDSON & Co.

June 26 1843.

WM. B. MARTIN,

AND

LEMUEL J. STANDEFER.

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, East of the meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.

Fractional township twelve, east of Grand river; fractional sections twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in township fifteen, and fractional township sixteen, of range twelve.

Fractional township sixteen, of range thirteen.

Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township twenty-three and fractional sections two, three, four, five, ten, eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four, of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, and sections eighteen to thirty-six, inclusive, in township nineteen; township twenty; sections one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, inclusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty, inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, eighteen, and twenty one, in township twenty-one, of range seventeen.

Sections five, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-two, and fractional section twenty-five in township twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections nineteen, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and thirty, in township twenty-three; fractional sections three, four, and five, and nine to fourteen, inclusive, in township twenty-four of range twenty.

Fractional sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections seven, eight, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-one.

Sections one to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, in township fifteen; sections thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township sixteen; sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township seventeen; sections three and four, and nine to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three; and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections of lots one to thirty-five (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to sixty-two (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-three; sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, in township twenty-four of range thirty-one.

Sections or lots one to forty-four inclusive (except sixteen), in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to twelve, inclusive, in township twenty-three, of range thirty-two.

Sections or lots one to seven inclusive, in township twenty-two, and sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seven and eighteen, in township twenty-three of range thirty-three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER,

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO